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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government Policy with the Apaches.

Gen. Crook to Renew His Campaign After Fair Warning.

Wreck of a Railway Train in Indiana.

Narrow Escape of the Passengers from Death.

Escape of a Convicted Murderer in North Carolina.

Charge to the Grand Jury on the Grosvener Homicide at Chicago.

THE INDIANS.

Action of the Government in Relation to the Apaches—White Encroachments on the Reservations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The formal orders necessary to carry out the policy agreed upon at the conference between the President, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War in regard to the treatment of the Arizona Indians have been prepared. The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the President which recites the details of the policy to be pursued, and asks to have orders sent to the military commanders instructing them as to the duties which will fall to them to perform. These instructions go from the President through the War Department, and were prepared by Gen. SHERMAN. Today the outline of the plan arranged for the suppression of Indian disorders in Arizona, may be briefly drawn. It is believed that putting a stop to outrages by the Apaches is a matter of good administration alone. The orders given look to harmonious and united action by the military forces and the agents of the Indian Office. Gen. CROOK is, in the first place, to circulate among both whites and Indians, a notice that the latter must go on their reservation; that the Government cannot permit them longer to send their old men and women and children on to the reservations, to be fed and taken care of, while their young men go on the war path; that all who go upon reservations shall be protected and fed by the Government to the full extent of its power, but that those who stay away from the reservations, and commit murders and depredations, shall be punished by the soldiers. The soldiers and agents will disseminate this notice as widely as possible, and give the Indians an opportunity to comply with its requirements. It is sent among the whites also, that they may understand what the Government is doing, and be deterred from attempting to imitate the Camp Grant massacre. The operations of all the Government officers will be directed to enforcing on both parties compliance with the terms of the notice. An army officer will be appointed Superintendent at each reservation until the Interior Department is ready to take charge of the Indians. Superintendent BENDELL is directed by the Secretary of the Interior to have his head-quarters with Gen. CROOK, and the two are expected to confer and work together. If both persuasion and threats fail to induce the warriors to accept the terms of the Government, then Gen. CROOK will have an opportunity to engage in a vigorous campaign, in which he will not be hampered and restrained and his efforts thwarted by the agents of the Peace Commission, because they have consented in advance to the policy. It is hoped that, with the exercise of good judgment and a wise discretion by the officers of the Government in the execution of their orders, Indian outrages in Arizona, at least, may be hereafter suspended.

The white settlers near the Indian territory seem determined to steal the Indian lands. They seem possessed with the idea that speedy extermination surely awaits the red men, and that those who have secured lodgment on their territory will do so to their profit. The various warnings given them by the Secretary of the Interior have not had the desired effect—to cause them to leave. It has come to this, that the preservation of the faith of the Government with the Indians in the interests of peace requires that those who settle upon Indian lands contrary to treaty stipulations shall be removed, and it is probable that a call will soon be made upon the War Department to see that their removal is made.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Delegate MCCORMICK, of Arizona, who has been in consultation, during the present week, with President GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, is understood to say that the new programme for the control of the Indians in Arizona, will be satisfactory to his constituents if strictly adhered to, and Gen. CROOK is detained in his dealing with the hostile Indians. The Fifth Cavalry is ordered to Arizona to relieve the Third, and will proceed there at once. Mr. MCCORMICK has protested against certain acts of Mr. COLYER during his visit to Arizona, and says he is satisfied that they were not authorized and are not approved by the President. He denies that there was any purpose on the part of his constituents to misuse Mr. COLYER, and says they do not wish for war measures an hour longer than is necessary to convince the Apaches that they must cease their robberies and murders. The Arizonians object, however, to the assertion that these Indians, as a class, are honest and peaceably disposed, or ever have been.

Affairs at Camp Grant—Cochese's Bands Refuse to Go on Colyer's Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Board of Indian Commissioners have received a letter from Lieut. WHITMAN, dated Camp Grant, Oct. 17. He is in charge of the new reservation established by VINCENT COLYER, and says:

"Everything with the Indians here goes on as well as could be hoped for. I have now over 600 Indians, all that live of those who were here previous to the massacre of April 30, with a large and daily increase of Pinal Apaches. They grow more cheerful and easy in their general behavior. Our prospects are flattering. I am sure of from 800 to 1,000 Indians by December. If the Winter could be spent in convincing them there is comfort, safety and kind treatment for them here, and just punishment for them if they break faith, I am sure they will remain. The Press here is reviving all the old manufactured tales of evidences of depredations from this post previous to the massacre, and foretell coming horrors from the same source. There is no truth in them. The Membres and Coyoteros of COCISE'S band of Apaches, who have been for some time past in the habit of coming in at the Mexican town of Canada Alamosa, near the Rio Grande, in New-Mexico, and where they have recently been fed, and the Agency temporarily located, refuse to go to the new reservation in Tularosa Valley, selected for them by Mr. COLYER. COCHISE himself is quite willing to go there, but the sub Chiefs, LOCO and VICTORIA, under the influence of the Mexicans, about 200 of whom reside in the town, and who carry on considerable trade with them in ammunition, whisky, &c., in exchange for their buck-skins, prevent it. Superintendent POPE recommended that the agency and provisions be removed to the Tularosa, which is a beautiful, secluded valley about ninety miles west of their present location, in the belief that the Apaches would follow, but as the agent, Mr. PIPER, was afraid the Indians would scatter and go upon the war-path again, the President has directed that they should be allowed to remain where they are for the present."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Wrecked in Indiana—Ten Persons Badly Injured.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—A passenger-train of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Junction Railroad was thrown from the track by a cow east of Liberty, Ind., this afternoon, wrecking the engine, tender, baggage, passenger, and Pullman's sleeping-cars. Ten persons are reported seriously injured. As soon as the news reached Liberty the citizens promptly repaired to the scene and conveyed the sufferers to residences, where everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. The train was terribly wrecked, and it is surprising that no one was killed. No blame is attached to those in charge of the train.

A DESPERADO AT LARGE.

Escape of a Negro Convicted of Murder in North Carolina—Reward for His Capture.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 9.—Gov. CALDWELL has received a letter from the Sheriff of Nash County informing him that a notorious negro desperado and condemned murderer, named LUKE JOHNSON, who was to have been executed on the 24th inst., has escaped from the jail of that county. JOHNSON had been confined for six months on the charge of horse-stealing and burglary when the evidence against him for the murder of another negro, named JERRY TAYLOR, was discovered. The latter was an important witness against JOHNSON in a former burglary case, and while eating his supper was shot through the crevice between the logs of his house and instantly killed. In addition to the other indictment pending a true bill was also found against him for the murder of TAYLOR, on which he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed at the last term of the Nash Superior Court. TAYLOR was murdered in the Spring of 1868, and during the time that elapsed from the commission of the deed to the apprehension of JOHNSON, the latter had been committing depredations of the most desperate character, and he inspired such a terror in the neighborhood that few would dare to testify against him until his arrest for horse-stealing. He is large and powerfully-built, with a bull-neck, small head and ears, and weighs about 180 pounds; is thirty-one years of age, high forehead, and color between brown and black. A reward will be offered for his capture.

THE GROSVENOR HOMICIDE.

Charge of Judge Williams in Chicago—Shall Gen. Sheridan be Indicted?—Who has a Right to Instruct the Grand Jury?

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—In his address to the Grand Jury, Judge WILLIAMS touched upon the killing of Col. GROSVENOR, and referred to letters published purporting to come from Gov. PALMER in relation to the indictment of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, Major MASON, and others. He says they should find no bill against any party except on the information of two of their number who have a personal knowledge of the facts. Neither the prosecuting attorney nor the Court has a right to instruct them as to whom they should indict. It would be dangerous to private rights and an invasion of your prerogatives if ever the Court should advise you whom you should indict, and if this Court may not do it, far less may any person who does not sustain to you any official relations. Should anyone not of your body seek to influence you by written, printed or verbal communications to any one of you, you will inform the Court that the offender may be dealt with for contempt. Neither will you permit yourselves to be affected by any communications printed or to be printed in, nor any editorials written or to be written for, any paper published here or elsewhere. More particularly ought I to warn you against being influenced by certain letters published in some, if not all, our city papers, purporting to have been written by the Executive of this State to the Attorney-General and District-Attorney of this circuit, advising the indictment of certain persons named therein. Purporting to be letters of the Governor, and having been extensively circulated, your respect for our honored Chief Magistrate personally, and for his official position, might lead you to attach to them great weight, but they should not exert any influence upon you whatever. The prosecuting attorney of this Court informs me that he knew nothing of the letter said to be addressed to him until he saw it published in the city papers. If it was written by the Governor, it was only a private letter to the District-Attorney, and should have been in his hands before it was given to the papers. It would be inconsistent with the high reputation of our Chief Magistrate for integrity and legal learning to suppose that he designed those letters to be published, in order to influence your action as a Grand Jury. The possibility that such would be their effect would be enough to deter him from giving them to the public. You ought not to assume that the respected Chief Magistrate of the State would do an act highly indecorous and improper in any individual, above all in one whose duties are judicial.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Charge to the Grand Jury of Los Angelos—Sad Fate of the Wife of a Desperado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—Judge LEPULVEDA delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury at Los Angelos today, urging them to avoid prejudice, and sustain the cause of law, order and morality by indicting the perpetrators of the recent atrocious massacre of Chinese.... The remains of the wife and child of BUCKSKIN, alias Pyburn, the desperado who was shot near San Rafael, Lower California, by the Sheriff of Los Angeles, some months since, have been found near Gaudaloupe Ranch. It is supposed the woman became insane, and wandered away and died.

Earthquake in Colorado.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 9.—Georgetown and Central City experienced a slight shock of earthquake at 10½ this morning, lasting from ten to fifteen seconds in each place. No damage was done, although doors and windows were considerably rattled, and people surprised, and in some cases, alarmed. The shock was not felt at Denver in the least.

General Council of the Lutheran Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Messrs. GEO. H. MOELLER, of New-York, and THOMAS H. LANE, of Pittsburg, were today elected additional trustees under the provisions of the charter of the General Council of the Lutheran Church. The rebuilding of the Church of Mercy in Chicago, was committed to the care of the Southern Mission and Church Extension Society. The establishment of a Theological Seminary in Chicago was postponed until next year. The next session of the Council will be held at Akron, Ohio, commencing on the first Thursday of November, 1872.

The Witnesses Against Brigham Young for Murder.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the Grand Jury and officers of Court have kept their secrets wonderfully well, it is now ascertained that the indictments against BRIGHAM YOUNG, Mayor WELLS and HOSEA STOUT for murder, were not found upon the sole testimony of BILL HICKMAN, the so-called destroying angel. It is known that on the trial witnesses will be produced for the prosecution not implicated in the charge at all, who, it is said, will testify about all that HICKMAN has sworn to and perhaps more.

WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Office Seekers Swarming in the Capital—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Of all people to scramble for office the Pennsylvanians are the worst. The removal of one officer and the death of another in Philadelphia, within the past few days, have brought a swarm of persons here interested in the various applicants. The contest now is over the position of United States Marshal, made vacant by the death of Gen. GREGORY. Senators CAMERON and SCOTT are both on the ground, and will, doubtless, have a deciding influence in dictating the appointment. As to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assessor STOKELY, and by the transfer of Collector SICKEL to the Pension Office, it is believed that the President will disappoint the applicants by consolidating the districts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed WILLIAM WALLACE Postmaster at Battle Creek, Mich.

ADMEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.

The Austro-Hungarian Government having adopted the English system of admeasurement of vessels, the rule of the Treasury Department will be extended to Austro-Hungarian vessels arriving at our ports, a corresponding courtesy having been extended to American vessels in the ports of that Kingdom.

MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

The Post-office Department has been notified by the United States and Brazil Steam-ship Company, contractors for mail service between Brazil and this country, that they offer the steamships *Erie* and *Ontario* for said service, in addition to the vessels now running in their line, and the said steam-ships will accordingly be reported to the Secretary of the Navy for inspection, required by law, prior to being placed in the mail service.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts for week ending Oct. 28: New-York, $3,522,552; Philadelphia, $178,715; Boston, $680,454; Baltimore, $222,629; New-Orleans, $157,774. Total, $4,762,124.

A CORRECTION.

THEODORE W. DIMON, Disbursing Clerk of the State Department, pronounces untrue the widely-published statement that he has received an appointment from the Japanese Government in connection with its Foreign Department.

THE NEW-LONDON POST-OFFICE.

The plans which were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the Post-office at New-London to the Custom-House, have been disapproved.

LIVELY FOR THE KUKLUX.

A letter from Spartansburg, S. C., says: "Last Friday night a squad of cavalry rode out in the direction of Limestone Springs, and returned with eleven Kuklux prisoners. Thus far all who could give good bonds have been admitted to bail, and are making preparations for their trials."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Appointment of Hon. Samuel Jackson by the Governor—His Letter Announcing the Fact.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed Hon. SAMUEL JACKSON, of Schenectady, Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District. The following is the Governor's letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The resignation of Judge ROSEKRANS, the day before the annual election of 1871, raises the question, under section 9 of article 6 of the Constitution, whether Mr. POTTER, who it is announced received the majority of votes cast at that election, could take office under it. It being claimed by Judge ROSEKRANS and others, as I am informed, as the election occurred three months after the happening of the vacancy, it was of no effect, and that the vacancy can only be filled by appointment, the appointee to hold office till Dec. 31, 1872. If the question thus presented could be settled or avoided by the appointment of the successful candidate the voice of the Bar and the interests of the public would demand of me that I should appoint him, to the end that there might be no undue strife over a judicial office, and that the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box should not be defeated by the resignation of Judge ROSEKRANS, and I should appoint him at once; but it is clear that neither such appointment nor the failure to make any would avoid the issue; it would only postpone it. At the election in 1872, some one would probably be voted for, and contest Mr. POTTER'S seat, claiming the election of 1871 to have been void, and that the appointment from the Governor expired Dec. 31, 1872. The admitted purpose of Judge ROSEKRANS' resignation was to raise this question, and to defeat Mr. POTTER'S election, and it must be met and decided sooner or later. It is important it should be decided as early as possible. You were the minority candidate at the late election, and your qualifications for the office are unquestioned. I therefore today invited you, and Hon. MATTHEW HALE, counsel for Mr. POTTER, to meet me at the Executive Chamber, and am glad to know that you both see the force of my suggestions. I therefore appoint you to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge ROSEKRANS, in the belief that you and Mr. POTTER will be able to procure an early judicial construction of the section of the Constitution before referred to. I think this can be done early enough to prevent any unnecessary conflict in the Judicial District. If so, my object will be attained. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

To SAMUEL W. JACKSON.

Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin.

That another year of plenty, general health and prosperity has been vouchsafed to the people of this State, we should thankfully recognize, and although a wide-spread conflagration in the North-eastern portion of the State has desolated many households, brought mourning to many families, and stripped thousands of our fellow-citizens of nearly all their worldly wealth, yet even the poorest and most deeply bereaved of these sufferers have found millions of hearts throughout the whole land, extending to them the most earnest sympathy, and millions of hands moved to relieve their wants by liberal gifts.

For God's loving kindness to us during the year soon to close, and for this outpouring of Christian benevolence and charity to our afflicted fellow-citizens, we should, according to the pious usages of our fathers, publicly thank Him who moves the hearts of men to generous deeds.

Therefore, I, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby recommend to the people of this State that they observe Thursday, Nov. 30, instant, as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer and praise.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Madison, this [L. S.] sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

Indictments Against Lottery-Dealers in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 1.

Under instructions from the County Court, the Grand Jury, now in session, have devoted considerable attention to the violation of the Lottery act. For several months past, Police officers detailed for the work by Chief CROWLEY, have gathered all the information and evidence necessary, and which will result in the breaking up, so far as this city is concerned, at least, all lottery schemes that have been or may be projected. Yesterday the Grand Jury came into Court and presented 120 indictments against the managers, agents and subagents of nine different lottery schemes, known respectively as the Emigrant Aid Society, Brooklyn Woodland, Calaveras, People's, Grass Valley, Pioneer, Folsom and Placerville. Bench warrants were issued for their arrests, and bail fixed at $500 in each case. Against one man there are fourteen indictments.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

Reported and Estimated Majorities by Counties for Secretary of State.

The following are the latest reports of the majorities by counties of the vote for Secretary of State on Tuesday last, with a statement of the official majorities for Governor at the election last year, when the Democratic majority in the State was 33,096:

	SEC. OF STATE, 1871.		GOVERNOR, 1870.	
	Scribner.	Willers.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Albany	....	1000	....	1570
Alleghany	2980	....	2671	....
Broome	1200	....	1206	....
Cattaraugus	2000	....	1367	....
Cayuga	2800	....	2209	....
Chautauqua	4000	....	3516	....
Chemung	....	324	....	580
Chenango	2000	....	1394	....
Clinton	....	500	....	629
Columbia	....	33	....	253
Cortland	1550	....	1414	....
Delaware	1000	....	906	....
Dutchess	2446	....	1730	....
Erie	1500	....	....	1434
Essex	1000	....	771	....
Franklin	900	....	735	....
Fulton and Hamilton	....	50	20	....
Genesee	1100	....	1153	....
Greene	....	500	....	657
Herkimer	1175	....	898	....
Jefferson	2000	....	1507	....
Kings	....	10000	....	12869
Lewis	200	....	143	....
Livingston	1200	....	1013	....
Madison	1800	....	1734	....
Monroe	713	....	827	....
Montgomery	200	....	....	283
New-York	....	29000	....	52276
Niagara	1000	....	469	....
Oneida	1917	....	1330	....
Onondaga	2000	....	2609	....
Ontario	1500	....	847	....
Orange	1450	....	380	....
Orleans	2538	....	1227	....
Oswego	2051	....	2051	....
Otsego	150	....	76	....
Putnam	....	300	....	251
Queens	....	544	....	2202
Rensselaer	....	500	....	1835
Richmond	....	193	....	876
Rockland	....	277	....	692
St. Lawrence	6000	....	6482	....
Saratoga	1600	....	906	....
Schenectady	202	....	....	102
Schoharie	....	1250	....	1624
Schuyler	269	....	387	....
Seneca	....	400	....	529
Steuben	1000	....	786	....
Suffolk	1200	....	168	....
Sullivan	....	500	....	438
Tioga	850	....	753	....
Tompkins	1600	....	963	....
Ulster	200	....	....	1155
Warren	384	....	66	....
Washington	1650	....	1519	....
Wayne	1300	....	1199	....
Westchester	....	500	....	2320
Wyoming	1500	....	1184	....
Yates	700	....	882	....
	62825	45871	49480	82576
	45871			49480

Rep. majority...16954 Dem. majority...33096

The Extraordinary Gain in Ulster County, New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, Ulster County, Nov. 9.—While you mention large Republican gains in some counties, our County of Ulster must not be overlooked. The Republican State ticket has 200 majority, a clear gain of 1,200 over last year. We have also elected all three of the Republican Assemblymen, and the indications this afternoon are that our State Senator (SANDERSON, of Greene County) is elected over HARDENBURG by a small majority—almost too good to be true; still it is not improbable.

Schenectady County Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Schenectady County elects WM. GREENHALGH, Republican, as member of the Assembly, by 350 majority, and gives the Republican State ticket a majority of 200.

The Result in Albany County.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The following is given as an approximate majority for each of the several candidates elected in this county: Senator—ADAMS, Republican, 667. Clerk—JUDSON, Republican, 696. Attorney—MOAK, Democrat, 219. Judge—VAN ALSTYNE, Democrat, 1,200. Surrogate—ROGERS, Democrat, 500. The following are the Assemblymen elected: SPRINGSTEAD, Republican; SMITH, Republican; BABCOCK, Republican; MOSHER, Democrat.

COHOES, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Hon C. H. ADAMS, the successful Republican candidate for Senator in this district, was made the object of a public demonstration to-night. The houses were illuminated.

The Judicial Ticket in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The official count shows that JAMES SHELDON, Republican, has been elected Judge of the Superior Court instead of GEORGE WADSWORTH, Republican, as before reported. SHELDON leads WADSWORTH five votes. GEORGE CLINTON, Democrat, the other Judge elected to the Superior Court, ran over 300 ahead of all competition. The Republicans here have been remarkably quiet over their great victory. Serenading and cannon salutes are indulged in, but there is no offensive "twitting" of political opponents.

Political Status of Members of Assembly from this City.

Districts.
1. James Healy, Reform Democrat.
2. James Dunphy, Tammany.
3. James Hayes, Tammany.
4. John J. Blair, Tammany.
5. David S. Paige, Reform Democrat.
6. Timothy J. Campbell, Tammany.
7. Horatio N. Twombly, Regular Republican.
8. Conrad Geib, Regular Republican.
9. Stephen Pell, Regular Republican.
10. Henry H. Haight, Regular Republican.
11. Rush C. Hawkins, Regular Republican.
12. William W. Cook, Tammany.
13. George H. Mackay, Regular Republican.
14. John A. Foley, Reform Democrat.
15. Contested.
16. Nicholas Haughton, Reform Democrat.
17. Charles A. Flammer, Regular Republican.
18. Samuel G. Tilden, Reform Democrat.
19. Thomas C. Fields, Tammany.
20. Severn D. Moulton, Regular Republican.
21. William A. Whitbeck Regular Republican.

OTHER STATES.

Congressman at Large in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The following are the majorities in this city for the Union ticket: MEDILL, for Mayor, 11,067; GAGE, for City Treasurer, 10,849; RUMSEY, for County Treasurer, 9,806; JAMESON, for Judge of the Superior Court, 10,400; BEVERIDGE, for Congressman at large, 2,462.

Returns from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Partial returns from thirty-nine counties so far in give AUSTIN, for Governor, a majority of 5,535. The portions of the State to hear from are Republican, and will swell his majority considerably. AUSTIN receives 61 majority in St. Paul, running nearly 300 ahead of his ticket.

The Indiana Editor Who Fell from a Balloon.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, Nov. 7.

Mr. GEORGE H. KNAPP, editor of the Orange County *Union*, Paoli, this State, is in the city today, stopping at his mother's, who resides here and is well known. Mr. KNAPP gave us a call this forenoon. He is the gentleman who fell from the balloon from which Prof. WILBER fell so frightful a distance and was killed at the Orange County Fair. His hands and one foot are yet very painfully affected, though he is rapidly convalescing. From his own statements we learn that he had one of the ropes coiled about his hand when the balloon was loosed, but that he at once commenced to uncoil the rope, and by the time he was twenty-five feet from the ground he had extricated himself, and fell with a rapidly accelerating motion until he reached the earth, alighting on his left foot, which was badly crushed; his hands were terribly lacerated by slipping along the rope about fifteen feet. The Professor was holding to a short string or rope, which was fastened to the wicket by a "snap." This strap the Professor clung to with great tenacity until he became a mere speck in the sky, in the meantime frantically endeavoring to get into the basket, without avail. The rest of this terrible calamity is familiar to our readers, and we will not refer to it further.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official vote of Baltimore for Governor is: TOME, Republican, 14,762; WHYTE, Democrat, 22,874.

The Elmira *Advertiser* suggests THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, for Speaker of the new Assembly.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ has received and declined an invitation to speak in New-Orleans before the meeting of Congress.

The Connecticut Temperance men have called a Convention, to be held in New-Haven Dec. 13, to nominate a State ticket.

Later returns show that Republican Assemblymen have been chosen from Schenectady and Warren Counties.

Acting Gov. CONLEY, of Georgia, has revoked all of Gov. BULLOCK'S numerous proclamations offering rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

The vote for Assistant Alderman in the Seventeenth District was as follows: STEPHEN N. SIMONSON, Republican and Reform, 3,560; FEITNER, Tammany, 2,740; WAGNER, Democratic Union, 1,621.

Returns from 327 of the 340 towns in Massachusetts, published by the Boston *Journal*, show this result: For WASHBURN, Republican, 74,170; ADAMS, Democrat, 47,326; CHAMBERLIN, Labor Reform, 6,592; PITMAN, Prohibition, 6,390.

ENOCH H. ROSEKRANS, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District, filed his resignation in the office of the Secretary of State on Monday. His term of office would have expired on the 31st of December next.

St. Louis expects both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to be held there, and proposes to erect a wigwam for their accommodation, and for the use of the National Saengerfest, to meet there in June, 1872.

A large number of citizens of Oil City, Penn., have formally invited Senator CAMERON to make "a semi-official visit" to the oil regions. He has accepted, and now it is hoped that he will so time his visit that Prince ALEXIS may accompany him.

Thirty-eight Democratic papers in Missouri have published articles favoring the "passive policy" in the next Presidential contest. They include such very influential and widely-known journals as the Nodaway *Democrat*, the Moberly *Monitor*, and the Sturgeon *Leader*.

Alluding to the defeat of its party, the Schenectady *Star* says: "It is possible that the men who clamored so loudly for renomination at Rochester have now learned that those who demanded a new ticket understood the sentiments of the people of the State better than the candidates themselves."

A Georgia paper lucidly argues that the Legislature of that State cannot order a special election for Governor, because the State Constitution provides that the returns of an election for Governor shall be laid before the Senate on the day after the two houses have organized. It says that upon the supposition that it will take one entire day to effect an organization, there will be but one day in which to pass the law authorizing the election, to hold it, and to make the returns thereof to the Senate.

The Republicans of Maryland were successful on Tuesday in Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Cecil Counties. They were defeated in Anne Arundel by the manipulation of the registration lists, and the importation of voters from Baltimore. As far as heard from they have elected one Senator and fourteen members of the House of Delegates. The Senator is from Frederick, Dr. LEWIS H. STEINER, and the members of the House of Delegates comprise five from Frederick, four from Allegany, three from Washington, one from Cecil, and one from Caroline.

The election of Mr. HENRY H. FAXON, as representative from Quincy to the Massachusetts Legislature, is a noticeable event of the canvass. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Neither of the candidates had the full vote of his own party. Nearly fifty Republicans, disliking the position of Mr. FAXON on the temperance question, voted for his opponent, but this deficiency was more than made up by the votes of respectable Democrats. There were seven tickets in the field, and much excitement at the polls. Mr. FAXON is a large owner of real estate, and one of the incidents of the election was the hanging on a tree in front of the Town Hall, of the effigy of a man bearing the placard, 'High Rents and Prohibition.' The two candidates are prominent politicians, and but for a split in the Democratic party, the contest would have been a very close one. Mr. ADAMS is much esteemed among his townsmen for his fairness in politics and in local matters, and Mr. FAXON has secured the good will and esteem of the better class of citizens by his frequent donations to the poor, and to the charitable, religious and temperance organizations of the town."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There were two deaths from yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation appointing Nov. 30 as a day of thanksgiving.

The Cleveland Insurance Company has gone into liquidation. M. C. YOUNGLOVE has been appointed receiver.

The Jarves collection of Italian paintings was sold by auction, yesterday, in New-Haven. It was bought by Yale College for $22,000.

In Tama County, Iowa, the hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent. Almost every farmer is more or less a loser by the epidemic.

The sale of seats for the Parepa-Rosa opera season in Washington began yesterday, and tickets are selling with unprecedented rapidity.

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association at its annual meeting yesterday voted to become auxiliary to the American Association. Mrs. E. B. CHASE was re-elected President.

Rev. M. A. DE WOLF HOWE, of Philadelphia, was elected at Harrisburg, yesterday, Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

A man named CHARLES LOPER was fatally stabbed, on Wednesday night, at Charlotte, N. Y., by ROBERT O'NEIL. A sailor has been arrested and identified by LOPER as his assailant.

HINE, who robbed a Massachusetts bank of $25,000, was arrested in San Francisco on Wednesday night, and most of the money found in his possession.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* states that only five cases of small-pox are now in the city, and these are of a very light character. The disease is decreasing.

The estate of P. F. W. PECK, of Chicago, was put into probate on Wednesday for administration. The real estate represented is said to be worth $1,170,000, and personal property $1,250,000.

Fifteen bags of English closed mail, received by the *Russia* at New-York, and intended for Chicago, reached San Francisco overland on Tuesday. The matter is on the way back.

A political league, designed to combat the objects and plans of the International Society, is in course of formation in Madrid, Spain. It includes in its programme opposition to the schemes of the Cuban insurgents.

The protests of the New-Orleans Board of Underwriters, the Press, and the people, will probably cause the city administration to rescind the resolution for the establishment of a paid fire department.

At Portland, Oregon, GREEN DAVIDSON, a witness in the Caruthers case, has been arrested for perjury in swearing that "Wrestling Joe" is not his father, the prosecution claiming that he is. The case excites great interest.

On Wednesday evening in Wilmington, Del., WILLIAM S. FRIST, a young lawyer, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. Disappointment in love, and the influence of opiates and liquor, is assigned as the cause.

CHARLES DAVIS, a railway brakeman on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was killed on Wednesday night by falling from a train and having both legs cut off. He leaves a wife and two children in Cambridgeport, Mass.

United States Commissioner SPENCER, at St. Paul, Minn., has discharged the Fenian Generals, O'NEIL and CURLY, on the grounds that, although the offense was clearly established, no proof was adduced that the expedition was organized in Minnesota.

The John-street, New-York, sawdust-counterfeit swindling circulars have reached London, England, offering to supply perfectly-executed counterfeit notes of the Bank of England at low rates, and have been handed to the London Police Magistrates, who have telegraphed the facts to the New-York Police.

A locomotive approaching the Kinzie-street Bridge, Chicago, which a tug had struck and partially opened, was precipitated into the river on Wednesday night. WILLIAM LEE, a clerk, went down with the locomotive, and his body has not been recovered. EDWARD PIERCE, engineer, was severely injured, and CHARLES HALL, fireman, escaped.

The western extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to enter Chicago on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad from Clumet Station. These companies, with the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, will build a union passenger-depot probably on Lake Park, north of Van Buren-street.

GEORGIA.

Message of the Acting Governor—Recommendations Regarding the State Debt—Taxation and the Preservation of Good Order.

Hon. BENJAMIN CONLEY, President of the Senate of Georgia, and by reason of the resignation of Gov. BULLOCK acting Governor of the State, sent his first message to the Legislature on the 4th inst. It is a calm, sensible document, and in the introductory portion says:

"While it is well known to you and the people of Georgia that I have been, and am now, a consistent and unyielding Republican, I shall not, in the discharge of my Executive duties, permit politics to have anything to do with my conduct. While in my present office, I am Governor of the people of the whole State, without regard to party distinctions; and I invite all, without reference to race, color, or party alliance, who may have business connected with my department, to approach me freely, and make known their wishes at any time, with the assurance that I will do all in my power to promote the interests of each, in every matter pertaining to my official duties, to the extent of my ability. It seems to me that we have had enough of wrangling and strife, and crimination and recrimination. The country needs repose and quiet, which can never be promoted by continually fomenting political strife. We have had experience enough to demonstrate that nothing has been gained to the people of the South by the adoption of a defiant and boisterous course, while the power rests in the Government, backed by a vast majority of the people of the Union. Under these circumstances, it is my sincere wish that every department of the Government of this State, and every class of people, may so shape their conduct that there may be no reason for any declaration of martial law, any suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, or any further reconstruction. If the people of the South will be law-abiding and law enforcing, and lay aside all extreme measures, my opinion is that the day is not far distant when the Congress of the United States will proclaim by act universal amnesty, thereby restoring every citizen of the South to the full measure of citizenship, with all the rights pertaining to the same. This is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for at the earliest day possible."

Referring to the State debt, the Governor confesses his inability at this early day, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to give an accurate statement of its amount, or any exact information of the disposition or amount of the bonds issued under the authority of the last Legislature. He, however, says:

"While I regret that our liabilities have been increased to the amount already reached, and would advise great caution upon this subject in the future, I cannot too strongly impress upon you the convictions of my own mind as to the importance of maintaining the public faith inviolate. No State in the Union has maintained a higher or more unsullied character for integrity and the faithful performance of her obligations in connection with all financial matters than our own beloved Georgia. And what may be the burdens to which we are now subject, and whether wisely or unwisely incurred, we should meet them with that spirit of integrity and honor which has always characterized the people of Georgia, and their representatives who have been our predecessors, and which will, I trust, always continue to be a subject of just pride. Whatever may be our misfortunes, or our depressed condition, let it never be said that the State of Georgia has violated her plighted faith or failed to regard as sacred, and meet promptly all her legal and moral obligations."

On other matters the Message speaks as follows:

The taxes are much higher than they were before the war, while the property owned by the people of the State, upon which taxes are to be paid, is infinitely less. Under these circumstances it is a question well worthy the attention of every department of the Government how we may so administer the affairs of the State as to impose the lightest burdens upon the people, and secure the greatest efficiency in the administration of public affairs. In my opinion, it is the imperative duty of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, to do everything that can be done consistently with reason and an enlightened policy to reduce taxation and remove the burdens under which our people now groan. To this end it is my fixed purpose to curtail all unnecessary expenses in every matter connected with my department, to cut off all supernumeraries if any be found, from positions, and to administer the affairs of the Executive Department upon principles of the strictest economy, not expending a single dollar unless it is actually necessary to do so. In this matter I trust and believe I shall have the hearty co-operation of the General Assembly, and that you will so shape your legislation as to satisfy the people of the State that the Government is in the hands of those who have regard for their interest, and who are determined to remove from them every burden which is not absolutely necessary to be borne. And in this connection, I beg to state in advance that I can sanction no legislation of any character which looks to wasteful extravagance or to an unnecessary expenditure of the people's money. We must economize in such ways as to do justice to the tax-payers, and restore popular confidence in the Government. The public expenditures should not be enlarged nor the public debt increased, unless upon the most solid and substantial considerations.

It will be a source of pride and pleasure to me, while exercising the Executive functions of the Government, to aid in every possible manner in the execution of the laws, both civil and criminal. When a Court and jury have investigated a case calmly and dispassionately, and the law has been administered impartially, the case will have to be an extreme one, having some features of mitigation that absolutely call for Executive action, before I shall interfere and arrest the execution of the criminal laws. The safety, peace and prosperity of all depend upon the prompt and vigorous execution of the criminal laws in the present deranged condition of our society. In this matter, I shall carefully co-operate with the other departments of the government in all measures intended to promote the public good, and to restore confidence and quiet; and I respectfully solicit the aid of all good citizens in every portion of the State, without regard to party affinities, race or color, in support of the Government in this important work. Let us, by our conduct, show to the world that we are still capable of self-government, and that there is virtue, intelligence, and integrity enough among our people, to secure all the ends for which government is instituted and maintained. If we will take this course, we will relieve much of the apprehension which exists at the present day, and will do much to restore confidence among our people, and secure immigration, the influx of capital, and the general development of the resources of the State, and will thereby remove all possible pretext for Federal interference of any character in our local affairs.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—A small area of high barometer has passed north-eastward from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, with clear weather and north-westerly winds during Thursday. Clear weather prevails at present in New-England, but rain is reported from Pennsylvania to Georgia and Tennessee and westward. Clear weather, with increasing north-west winds, extends from Alabama to Texas. The low barometer which was Wednesday night in the Mississippi Valley is now central in Indiana, with east and north-east gales on Lakes Erie and Michigan. North-west gales in Missouri and Nebraska. The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm, central in Indiana, will probably reach Pennsylvania and New-York by Friday noon, with increasing easterly winds and rain on the middle and east Atlantic Friday night. Southerly winds, possibly with rain, will probably continue Friday morning on the south Atlantic coast, followed by westerly winds and clearing weather. North-west winds and clear weather prevails south and west of Kentucky. High north-west winds continue from the lower lakes to Wisconsin, backing to north-west to-night on Lake Michigan.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and are ordered at Buffalo, Oswego and New-Orleans.

The Boston Murder.

At the Coroner's inquest in Boston in relation to the murder of KATE LEEHAN, MICHAEL CUSICK'S statements were somewhat contradicted by those of JOHN RYAN. CUSICK is locked up, and RYAN is under bonds to appear as witness.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Terrific Fire-Damp Explosion in France.

Twenty Miners Taken Out Dead and Thirty Still in the Pit.

France Adopting the Prussian Military and School System.

An American Lady Takes a Medical Degree at Zurich.

Annual Banquet of the Lord Mayor of London.

Speeches by the American Minister and Mr. Gladstone.

EUROPE.

Fifty Lives Probably Lost in a French Mine—France Imitating Prussia—An American Lady Takes a Degree in Medicine—Strikes in Prussia—Austria.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A terrible explosion occurred today in a coal mine near St. Etienne, while the gangs were at work. None of the men have yet been recovered alive. Twenty-two bodies have been taken out, and thirty miners are still in the pit, all of whom are supposed to be dead. The explosion was caused by fire-damp.

In the General Council of the Eure, yesterday, Minister POUYER-QUERTIER said President THIERS, who had been opposed to making military service obligatory, was beginning to yield before the necessity of such a measure, to bring the army up to a proper standard of efficiency. The General Councils of Departments throughout the country are considering the subject of compulsory education. Several have already adopted the system, many have declared in favor of it, and there is good reason to believe that all will eventually accept and carry it into practical operation.

ZURICH, Nov. 9.—The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred upon Miss DIMOCK, an American lady, by the University of this city. She had completed her studies in the medical school attached to the University.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Extensive strikes are announced as taking place at Elbing, an important port of Eastern Prussia, noted for its manufactures, especially its sugar-refineries, woolen and other factories wherein steam-power is extensively used.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Count ANDRASSY has definitely accepted the position in the new Ministry tendered him by the Emperor as Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Count VON BEUST.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet in London—Mr. Schenck and Mr. Gladstone Make Speeches.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The festivities of Lord Mayor's day closed with the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guild Hall, which was attended by a brilliant company of Ministers, members of Parliament, ambassadors, and other distinguished persons. Among the guests were the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE and several members of the Cabinet, and the Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, the American Minister. The toast to the Diplomatic Corps, which was fully represented at the banquet, was responded to by Mr. SCHENCK, who in the course of his remarks made a graceful and feeling allusion to the sympathy shown by England for the inhabitants of Chicago in their great calamity. His speech was loudly and significantly cheered. Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to the toast to Her Majesty's Government, said he was thankful to be able to state that at the present moment England had actually no quarrel, feud, or controversy with a foreign Power anywhere on the wide surface of the globe. England's place in Europe was that of one among many sisters, inseparable from the European family; but he was glad that her peculiar position removed her from the risks of European dissensions. Peace was never so certain as now. He believed that the sentiments of friendship and attachment which had been expressed by the Minister of the United States on the part of the American people for their brothers in Great Britain, were universally felt in the breasts of both nations. "When," said Mr. GLADSTONE, with much earnestness, "the American Minister spoke of relief for Chicago, the heart of this great hall answered him. America has been equally ready to pour out her treasure for our relief." [Prolonged cheering.] The Treaty of Washington, he continued, not only obviated future controversies, it was an extension of that international code which was the most remarkable of the triumphs of modern civilization, and might possibly inaugurate the peaceful arbitrament of all disputes among nations. The Premier concluded by declaring that England had little to fear from internal troubles, and that the International Society, a source of so much apprehension to her neighbors, caused no uneasiness here.

Brilliant Display of Aurora Borealis.

One of the most striking and brilliant displays of the aurora borealis ever witnessed in this section occurred last evening, and attracted great attention from those who were fortunate in being abroad at the time. About 6 o'clock the sky to the westward became suddenly illumined by a red light, causing all who saw it in the City to believe that a terrible fire had broken out in Jersey City. Groups gathered in the streets and watched the illumination, speculating on the nature of the material that could produce so vivid a reflection. For over ten minutes the light grew in intensity and size, until it appeared as if the entire city on the other side of the Hudson was in flames. Then the theory of a fire was dispelled by a rapid shifting of the light to the north-east, and the aurora was fully developed in its full grandeur.

The redness of the lights gave the sky a peculiar appearance, and the rapid transitions afforded a spectacle of great beauty. As the main body was slowly passing northward, a small white spot made its appearance in the sky, over Long Island, which grew wonderfully until the outer edge became tinged with a soft warm color, and in a minute after the entire body burst as it were into a magnificent group of prismatic colors, the beauty of which was greatly enjoyed by lovers of nature. From 6 until 8 o'clock these lights manifested nearly every phase of the aurora, even the rare curtain shape being visible for brief periods.

The aurora was remarkably beautiful in Boston, and a brilliant display occurred at Hartford, Conn., continuing at the latter place all night.

New-Jersey Governor-Elect.

The Trenton *Gazette* thinks that the astonishing success of Hon. JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, in an election which, on the rest of the ticket, gave a large adverse majority, places that gentleman at the very head and front of the Democratic politicians of the country as an available Presidential candidate next year.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP JAVA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java*, which left Liverpool on Oct. 28 and Queenstown on Oct. 29, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those brought by the *City of Paris*.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The Recent Disaster at Seaham—Twenty-eight Lives Lost.

From the London Times, Oct. 28.

The fearful colliery explosion which occurred in Seaham Colliery on Wednesday night has caused the deaths of twenty-eight men and boys and a great number of horses, besides doing great damage to the colliery. The part of the pit where the explosion occurred is on fire, and, according to the latest advices, there is no prospect of recovering the remainder of the bodies of the lost men for some time to come. Seaham Colliery is situated about a mile from Seaham Harbor, and six miles from Sunderland. It is the property of Earl VANE. The explosion occurred about 11½ o'clock on Wednesday night, and was coincident with the firing of a shot by a stoneman named HUTCHINSON, who, with his son, was blasting a mass of stone-work in the drift in order to make a space for a portable standing engine, intending to be set up and used for the purpose of drawing coal up the incline of the drift to the upcast shaft. In the colliery village and at the neighboring town of Seaham Harbor the shock of the explosion was distinctly felt. Tables were knocked over, pots and pans knocked about, and the windows of one cottage fell out. Great alarm and consternation prevailed, the general opinion being that an earthquake had occurred. The older and more experienced pitmen, however, soon divined the real cause, and in a short time there was a rush toward the pit shafts. The effects of the explosion showed themselves at the top of No. 3 shaft. Dense smoke was issuing, and the machinery had been thrown off gear and destroyed by the force of the explosion, which had here found vent. The masonry on the south side of the shaft had been blown down and scattered to a distance; the engine-house on the opposite side was also damaged, and the iron-work over the top of the shaft in connection with the pulleys was violently torn and twisted. Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, however, were uninjured, and were therefore available for the escape of those whom the explosion left alive, and also for the descent of the volunteers into the pit afterward to ascertain the extent of the mischief, and to endeavor, if possible, to rescue those whom it was known were in the workings at the time when the pit fired, but of whose recovery alive no hopes from the very first were entertained. At the time of the explosion there were twenty-nine or thirty men and boys in the No. 3 pit, namely, fourteen shifters, six hewers and nine boys, and most of them were at a distance of about a mile from the shaft. The workings extend in a northerly direction, and, so far as is at present known, all who were in that portion of the pit have been killed. Two men, indeed, were brought up alive, but both were so severely injured that one died within an hour of reaching the bank and the other is not expected to survive. All at work in the other parts of the pit, however, rushed to the shaft, and were happily saved. The principal colliery officials were soon on the spot, and taking measures for ascertaining the true state of matters below. There was great fear of another explosion, and men were rather backward in volunteering to descend the pit; but at length a noble example was set by some of the older men, who had unhappily had experience of former disasters of the kind. The first men went down about 12 o'clock. They found the air-courses interrupted and the air very bad, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could proceed. They soon had evidence also of the destruction of life that had been the effect of the explosion. In the first place, they found the store-man who had fired the shot, THOS. HUTCHINSON, 48 years of age; he was not far from the shaft, and was alive. He was severely burnt about the head, and the whole of his hair was off; he was, however, perfectly sensible, and was sent to bank and removed to his house in Model-row, where he was attended by Drs. BEATTIE and TAYLOR; but although he was alive at a late hour last evening, no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The explorers, near to 3 o'clock, next found the dead body of THOMAS HUTCHINSON, twenty-two years of age, son of the above, and who leaves a wife and two children. About the same time, ROBINSON HUNTER was found, alive, a few yards beyond HUTCHINSON, Jr., but he only lived for a short time after he reached the bank. He leaves a wife and two children. The body of CHARLES LAWSON, the furnaceman, was next found near the furnace; he lived at Seaham Harbor, and his body was removed to his house. These were soon found, they all being near the shaft; but it was not until 11 o'clock yesterday morning that much further progress had been made. The next body found was that of THOMAS SPENCE, aged forty, who leaves a wife and three children. The poor fellow presented a horrid spectacle; not a feature of his face was discernible, and his identity was only proved by his watch, which bore a label inside with his name upon it. The body was removed to his residence in Long-row. These are the whole of the bodies found up to the present time, and it is probable that weeks will elapse before the remainder can be recovered. About 11:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, exactly twelve hours after the explosion, the exploring party had reached about a mile and a half toward the face of the workings, where the men who are immured were employed. On reaching the stables they found that the ponies were dead, which at once destroyed all hopes of the safety of the twenty-four men who were not accounted for. They were working three-quarters of a mile beyond that point, and it was then discovered that the seam of coal was on fire, and that the poor creatures must have been suffocated hours before. When this intelligence was brought to bank and conveyed to the crowd of people assembled round the pit mouth, a very sorrowful scene occurred, such as can only be witnessed in a colliery district on an occasion like this, as all hope was then dissipated, and it was certain that the wives of those left below were widows and their children orphans. When the engineers found, yesterday, that the seam of coal was on fire, it was concluded, after consultation, that the only course open to them in dealing with such an unapproachable obstacle was to build such a wall as would hermetically seal that portion of the seam and prevent a supply of oxygen reaching it to feed the flames. A body of masons from various collieries were set to work to accomplish this, and the seat of the fire once sealed up, it may be many weeks before it will be deemed safe to reopen it for the purpose of exploring the three-quarters of a mile of workings beyond that point.

ENGLISH FINANCE.

Critiques on the Policy of the Directors of the Bank of England.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 28.

In connection with the maintenance of the five per cent. rate by the Bank of England, several pleas are likely to be raised that have nothing to do with the question, such as the necessity for protecting our stock of gold, the advantage of checking speculation, and, lastly, the probability that the Directors are aware of circumstances unknown to the general public. On the first of these, all that is to be said is that the Bank has no more to do with the protection of our gold supply than it has with the supervision of the law of gravitation. Under the operation of the act of 1844 the gold supply is provided for in a way which neither the Bank of England, nor all the banks in the world, nor the political arrangements of Prince BISMARCK or any other Minister can either aid or impede. The duty of the bank is simply that which is common to all other bankers, of making as much profit as possible for its proprietors without risk, and in that respect the preservation of a proper proportion of reserve to liabilities is one of the chief points to be kept in view. Let them attend, therefore, only to their own supply of notes, and not disquiet themselves about upholding the convertibility of the currency, with which they have no more concern than with the regulation of the tides. With regard to the next plea—the expediency of checking speculation—it must be borne in mind that this is not a function which has been deputed to any individual establishment, and that the best way to check speculation is for all men to manage their own business on solid principles, and thus to operate by example. Speculation sometimes achieves results highly beneficial to the community, and it would be bold for any person or body of persons to assume the responsibility of controlling it by artificial means. In the instance of the step just taken by the bank the result would be to sanction and encourage speculation instead of checking it, since the course of non-speculators in dealing with commodities they have to dispose of is usually to follow the market, while speculators act upon calculations of some contingency which they believe to be likely to happen—a proceeding the bank directors have now adopted, their impression being that the value of money will rise so as to compensate them for the present loss from refusing to employ it at existing rates. Should their view prove correct, they will have benefited the public in a manner analogous to that of a corn factor who holds back his wheat for a period of famine, but it would be idle to cite the transaction as a corrective for speculation. On the contrary, even before the time when its effect can be tested, there may be doubt as to whether it will not operate injuriously in that respect. A sham rate of five per cent., while the weekly accounts show an unusual plethora of resources, will exercise far less influence than would arise from a lower rate with the accounts in such a position as to indicate the possibility of an upward movement at any moment. Finally, as to the idea that the bank must be in possession of knowledge not shared by other members of the financial world, and that this knowledge is such as would account for its otherwise inexplicable course, nothing could be more absurd. The possibility of secret information on large affairs is now out of the question, and, moreover, if the bank directors knew of any peril of which the other members of the banking world were ignorant they would at once communicate it for the safety of all. The fact is, every one is aware that a large amount of Continental bills on London falls due next month, and each person makes his own estimate of the extent of perturbation it may create. The Bank of England evidently thinks it will be such as to prove that it is a mistake just now to part with money on the terms obtainable for it. The other banks, with precisely the same means of forming an opinion, think it better to take now what they can get rather than to run the chance of realizing something extraordinary in a week or two. Neither side is to be blamed for acting upon its opinions. The object of both must be identical—namely, that of realizing the best profit which can be legitimately obtained. Recognizing this simple state of the case, people, it may be hoped, will not allow themselves to be confused by any of the fine respectable platitudes about "preserving the gold circulation," or the "putting a stop to speculation," or the "protection of the public" by the exercise of foresight attained exclusively by a body of twenty-four directors, and used by them with profound mystery.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Late Imperial Interviews and Their Significance.

The text of Count BEUST's circular to the Austrian diplomatic agents, explanatory of the Gastein and Salzburg interviews, appears in the *Journal des Débats*. The document is dated Sept. 12, 1871, and says:

"As you have learnt from the newspapers, the Emperor, our august master, has stayed a couple of days at Salzburg, in order to salute the Emperor WILLIAM on his passage through that place, and thus to return the visit of that Sovereign at Ischl. This exchange of courtesies indicates the complete restoration of the former relations of friendship between the two monarchs, and gives a sanction to the assurance mutually given by the two Cabinets when the new organization of Germany was determined upon. In this point of view it is quite natural that to such facts an importance should be attributed which I am the first to admit. But at the same time I must require that the true character of these interviews be not misrepresented, and that they be not connected with combinations with which they have nothing to do. It is not a policy of surprise that has been prepared, and no special plan has been discussed, and still less settled. The communications exchanged between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna in the month of December last, and the programme of which I laid before the Delegations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, continue to form the basis of our position toward other States. The meeting of the Sovereigns and their Ministers is but a simple consequence of the line of conduct then adopted with the approval of all. There is, therefore, not the slightest ground for any uneasiness, seeing that our position is exactly the same as it was before the interviews. I have equal pleasure in stating that the *pourparlers* to which those interviews gave rise have produced results which we cannot but regard as very satisfactory to ourselves, and, as I believe, to all Cabinets which, like us, are desirous of seeing the peace of Europe settled upon a solid basis. Not only have my interviews with Prince BISMARCK made evident our sincere desire to contribute to the strengthening of the general peace and to prevent the revival of irritating questions which might disturb it, but, further, they have enabled us to recognize the perfect identity of our views as to our future relations, the absence of all conflict of interests, the utility, in short, and the facility of a preliminary understanding upon all political questions; and in this manner they have served to establish personal relations of real and mutual confidence. Presented thus in their true light, the meetings of the Sovereigns and their Ministers, far from affording any causes for suspicion, offer to all Europe a new guarantee of peace. Be pleased to neglect no opportunity of removing erroneous impressions tending either to cast doubts upon our intentions, or to represent what has passed as of a nature to give umbrage to other Cabinets."

THE LATE EMPIRE.

Sale of the Imperial Effects—A Prince's Toys.

Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.

The publicity given by the London Press to the civil list sales is beginning to bear golden fruits. The bidding on Oct. 25 was exceedingly spirited, owing to the presence of English sympathizers with the Chiselhurst exiles. The gem of the table linen was the "Bee Service." It had been ordered, it was reported, to serve at the coronation of the Emperor and Empress, which would have taken place in Notre Dame, the Pope officiating, had the Germans been beaten by the French. But I ascertained, on making inquiries, that it was woven with a view as well to the royal entertainments given in 1867. This table-linen was manufactured in the north of Ireland. It looked as bright as satin, and was delicious to the touch. The borders were filled in with laurel wreaths, Carlovingian crowns, Ns, and eagles; and bees, with wide-spread wings, were scattered over the ground. A lot of two table-cloths, eight yards in length, and three dozen napkins, were purchased at the high price of 798 francs by a young English gentleman. Agents of the Ex-Emperor had instructions to buy for him all the Bee sets that were going cheap. They obtained for him some of the banqueting table-cloths, but did not buy in any of the others. A lady of rank and fortune who was connected with the dispersed Court spent nearly 7,000 francs in the Bee services, which she intends to present to the Ex-Empress. The Prince Imperial's bed-linen was hotly contested by searchers after relics. A dozen plain pillow-cases, made to fit small pillows—wedge-shaped, I presume, from the long triangular gussets in the sides, and a broad overlapping hem at the top—were sold for 185 francs. Half a dozen bolster-cases to match fetched a larger sum. They were all rotten, and many neatly darned. The English lady who is now the happy possessor of them was all the better pleased, because the repairs and marks of frequent washings afforded her a presumption that her relics must have come in direct contact with "the little Prince's head." Half a dozen pairs of Union linen sheets, belonging to the Compiègne lot, were bought by an admirer, I suppose, of the fallen dynasty for more than £10. The servants' sheeting sold very high, the highest bidders being, of course, English. The Prince Imperial's toys and school-room belongings have been all disposed of. A velocipede, very elegantly constructed, and with silver mounting, said to have been the one presented to the Prince Imperial by ALPHONSE, of Spain, was bought by a wealthy petroleum merchant from Oil City. This purchaser intends to place the velocipede under a glass-case upon his drawing-room chimney-piece as a "reminder to his sons that richer men than ile strikers can bust up." There were cases of mathematical instruments in the school-room lots, on which both fancy and money had been lavished. The steel parts were covered with Damascus arabesques. The toys were generally well preserved. Few of the playthings of early babyhood were produced. What were disposed of dated within the last eight or nine years. The mimic canons were very neatly executed, and quite capable of killing a poodle at fifty yards. A world of pains had been evidently taken with the Prince who was to have inherited the Empire of the NAPOLEONS, to get into his head, by means of object lessons, the technicalities of VAUBAN and COHORN. He was given toy fortresses with toy lunes and demi-lunes; toy ditches, toy counter-scarps, toy positions—such as woods, hills and streams, whose tin beds could be flushed; toy siege guns, and endless hosts of toy combatants capable of being fastened on movable slabs in regular or irregular order. Then he had raised plans of Chalons and of Luneville, with microscopic tents to pitch on the plateau of the Mourmelon. A fortress, supposed to be Cherbourg, with a glass sea in front, and a fleet manœuvred by means of loadstones, got crushed and broken, and was finally thrown into a heap of rubbish. The Prince Imperial was fond of marionettes. His Punch and Judy Theatre, the plaything that had seen most service, was beautifully got up. The *dramatis personæ* included the usual functionaries, who serve as butts for GUIGNOL's witicisms, with the additions of Kings and Queens of imaginary States, and a talkative dentist serving as a laughing-stock for all those Sovereigns for whom he fetched and carried. A military subject taken from the gallery at Versailles, dedicated to the glories of the First NAPOLEON, adorned the curtain. The sun of Austerlitz, flanked by eagles gazing boldly thereupon, was repeated on many of the large theatrical toys. Like three other heirs-apparent to the French Crown, the Prince Imperial was thrown by his exalted isolation into sedentary occupations when seeking for childish pastimes. The Grand Dauphin amused himself in trying to etch, paint and model. LOUIS XV. had a talent for cabinet-making. His grandson, LOUIS XVI., was a skilled lock-smith and optician. The Prince Imperial, it is very probable, would have become a first-rate artisan if he had remained a few years longer at the Tuileries. He was debarred by his rank from that wholesome rivalry with boys of his age which finds vent in out-door games and trials of strength, fleetness, wind and pluck. His little steam-press used to be very cleverly manipulated. In a case belonging to it there were some imaginary state papers, probably intended for a practical joke—the work of the young NAPOLEON. This press had grown rusty from long lying in the Garde Meuble, and was, with many other things, knocked down as old iron. A charming box of small-sized carpenter's tools and polished walnut bench were also the worse for damp and dust. Along with them were thrown in a bundle of ivory-handled turning instruments and some awkwardly-turned peg-tops, balls and draughtsmen. Then there were lock-smiths' tools made for little hands, and locks whose evident destination was to be taken to pieces and put together again. In my whole life I never saw—I will not say together, but in all the iron-mongers' shops I have entered put together—so many copper stew-pans, patty-pans, sauce-pans, dripping-pans, girdles, boilers, shapes, skimming-ladles, roasting jacks and other cooking utensils. The auctioneer, fearing that if he sold in detail he would not get through them in a month, disposed of them by the 200 or 300 pounds weight. No department, in theory or practice, was so important as that of the *bouche* or cooking department. The amount of victuals consumed daily in the Tuileries must have surpassed in quantity those gigantic feeds of Gargantua. Wine-glasses, tumblers, teapots, sugar-bowls, and decanters, were not less numerous than the culinary coppers. But if they were plentiful they were coarse in quality. There is not much wine to be set up to auction. The Emperor's cellars were extensively requisitioned "for patriotic purposes" by the Government of National Defence. Without telling hypocritical stories, the men of the Commune, as LULLIER poetically expressed it, "poured high the wine of victory" bottled for the use of Imperial personages. After the wine the liveries will be sold. They are to wind up the liquidation of the civil list.

ROCHEFORT.

The Captive's Views and Hopes.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT has sent the following letter to M. ALBERT JOLY: "Allow me, dear defender, to offer you an edition of the *Lanterne*, formerly supposed to have yielded me so much, and which now costs me so dear. What most distresses me in the calumnies of all sorts hurled against, not only me, but my family, and even my children, is the thought that I see in them vague hopes of the resurrection of a dynasty thought to be dead, and which I was reputed to have buried. I see sprouting in all directions literary and political mushrooms which nothing but a Bonapartist dunghill could engender. I daily expect to hear that NAPOLEON III., returning to his rightful domain, has proclaimed an amnesty, and that I, after being condemned by a Republic, shall experience the still more terrible doom of pardon by the Empire."

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Responsibility of the Recent War—Prince Bismarck's Reply to Count Benedetti's Apology.

In the official *Reichs-Anzeiger* Prince BISMARCK gives the following reply to the accusations preferred by the French Ex-Ambassador, in his recently-published account of his Berlin Mission:

"On the outbreak of the late campaign, the German Foreign Office published certain documents relative to the French propositions upon the annexation of Belgium. The German Foreign Office was driven to this unusual proceeding by the extraordinary circumstances of the case. Attacked by a formidable Power, we thought it necessary to diminish the dangers of the war by all legitimate means, and to render it more difficult for our enemy than it might otherwise have been to gain the sympathies of those States whose benevolent attitude was equally important to either belligerent.

Count BENEDETTI, the late French Ambassador at Berlin, has now deemed it advisable to make some more disclosures in connection with this question. We must leave to him the responsibility of his proceeding; but we must regard it as compelling us to correct him on those points in which he aims at throwing a doubt upon the accuracy of our publications of last year.

Count BENEDETTI evidently does not know what portions of the French secret archives have in the course of the war fallen into the hands of our troops, or he would have been more circumspect in his assertions. Above all, he would not have attempted to reiterate the denial with which the Imperial Government met the German communications respecting the acquisition of Belgium by France. On page 197 of his book Count BENEDETTI says:

'It will be remembered that on the 5th of August I handed to Herr VON BISMARCK the Draught Treaty concerning Mayence and the left bank of the Upper Rhine. It is unnecessary for me to add that M. ROUHER, in the second paragraph of his letter to me, dated Aug. 6, alludes to this communication. But what is equally proved by this letter, and what it is more important to notice, as it invalidates the allegations of Herr VON BISMARCK, is that nobody at Paris thought of regarding Belgium as an equivalent for the territorial indemnity which France required, and the justice of which the Prussian Ambassador had himself admitted.'

In this, as also in the conclusions drawn from it, Count BENEDETTI endeavors to jumble together two different phases of the dilatory negotiations which the President of the Prussian Cabinet had been carrying on with him for several years. Mixing up the demand for German territory preferred on the 5th and 7th of August, 1866, with the subsequent demand for Belgium, he strives to refer the letters which have been found in the Tuileries exclusively to the former. But the Emperor's letter to the Marquis de LAVALETTE, quoted by M. BENEDETTI on page 108, proves the demand for German territory to have been abandoned before Belgium was mentioned. That these two phases of the negotiations were regarded by M. BENEDETTI himself as entirely distinct, is moreover proved by his own reports to his Government, which the war has thrown into our hands. As early as Aug. 5, 1866, Count BENEDETTI sent home an account of the Mayence episode, of which we subjoin the first part:

'*M. le Ministre*: On my arrival in Berlin I found the telegram containing the text of the secret Convention which you have ordered me to present to the Prussian Government. Your Excellency may rest assured that I shall neglect no means of urging the acceptance of this Convention, whatever may be the resistance I am sure to encounter. Deeply convinced of the moderation of the Imperial Government in stipulating for securities in the event of a future aggrandizement of Prussia, I shall not easily be brought to consent to modifications of any importance in your draught, even were it only for the purpose of submitting them to you. In this transaction I believe firmness to be the best, if not the one argument to be employed. I shall, therefore, leave no doubt as to my determination to decline unacceptable propositions, taking good care, however, to prove that, in refusing to us the guarantees we require, in case of Prussian aggrandizement, the Berlin Cabinet would be slighting the demands of justice and prudence, and also giving us an insight into the extent of its ingratitude. Considering what the temper of the Prussian Prime Minister is, and wishing to set to work as cautiously as possible, I thought it as well not to be present at the moment when the certainty that we ask the Rhine, inclusive of Mayence, is distinctly realized by him. I have, therefore, sent him this morning a copy of your draught, accompanying it with a letter, of which I transmit a copy. I shall endeavor to see him to-morrow, and shall communicate in what mood I find him.'

This written communication was succeeded by an interview, which Count BENEDETTI has lightly touched upon in his book. Had he gone into details he could not have avoided telling us that he warmly and resolutely pressed the French demand. On the Prussian Prime Minister observing that such a demand meant war, and that Count BENEDETTI had better go to Paris to prevent a rupture, the latter replied that he would, indeed, return home, but only in order to recommend to the Emperor to maintain a proposition the abandonment of which would imperil the existence of the dynasty. Public opinion in France, he added, insisted upon some such concession on the part of Germany. The parting words of the Prussian Prime Minister to Count BENEDETTI before he set out for Paris were, as nearly as can be remembered, these:

'Please to call His Majesty's attention to this. Should a war arise out of this complication it might be a war attended with a revolutionary crisis. In such a case the German dynasties are likely to prove more solid than that of the Emperor NAPOLEON.'

Then came the letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON, dated the 12th of August, in which matters were smoothed over. Only after the Mayence question had been thus disposed of was Belgium introduced. This took place on the 16th of August.

We have no intention to divulge secret affairs of State to the disadvantage of individuals, but the interest we have in clearing up the matter compels us to quote the principal contents of the letter dated the 16th of August, 1866, which M. CHAUVY brought to M. BENEDETTI from Paris, and which contains "an accurate and precise abstract" of his instructions. Those instructions were:

'1. The negotiations are to preserve an amicable character.

2. The negotiations must be strictly confidential. [Here follows a list of the persons to whom the confidence of the Ambassador is to be confined.]

3. In proportion to the chances of success our demands will have to be graduated as follows: In the first place, you have to combine into one proposition the recovery of the frontiers of 1814 and the annexation of Belgium. You have, therefore, to ask for the extradition, by formal treaty, of Landau, Saarlouis, Saarbrück, and the Duchy of Luxembourg; and you have to aim at the annexation of Belgium by the conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty which is to be kept secret. Secondly, should this basis appear to promise no result, you will resign Saarlouis, Saarbrück, and even Landau, which, after all, is but a dilapidated nest of a place, the occupation of which might excite German national feeling against us. In this eventuality your public agreement will be confined to the Duchy of Luxembourg, and your secret treaty to the reunion of Belgium with France. Thirdly, supposing a clear and unmistakable reference to the incorporation of Belgium is found unpalatable, you are authorized to assent to a clause in which, to obviate the intervention of England, Antwerp is declared a free city. In no case, however, are you to permit the reunion of Antwerp with Holland, or the incorporation of Maestricht with Prussia.

Should Herr VON BISMARCK put the question, what advantage would accrue to him from such treaty, the simple reply would be that he would thereby secure a powerful ally, that he would consolidate his recent acquisitions, that he was only desired to consent to the cession of what does not belong to him, and that he makes no sacrifice at all to be compared to his gains. To sum up, the minimum we require is an ostensible treaty which gives us Luxembourg, and a secret treaty which, stipulating for an offensive and defensive alliance, leaves us the chance of annexing Belgium at the right moment, Prussia engaging to assist us, if necessary, by force of arms, in carrying out this purpose.'

These instructions, dated Aug. 16, were answered by Count BENEDETTI in a letter dated Berlin, Aug. 23. This letter, which is entirely in his own hand, like so many other interesting documents of the same kind, is at this moment in the possession of the German Foreign office. It contains a draft treaty, also in Count BENEDETTI's own hand, and conceived in strict accordance with the instructions sent him. On the margin of this draft treaty are added sundry amendments devised at Paris. The draft treaty, together with the amendments, entirely agrees with the well-known project handed by Count BENEDETTI to Herr VON BISMARCK immediately after, and published by Herr VON BISMARCK last year.

Subjoined is the introductory passage of Count BENEDETTI's letter of Aug. 23:

'I have received your communication, and shall conform as much as possible to the principles laid down in it. I send you the inclosed version of a draft treaty, in which Landau and Saarbrück are omitted. I have had occasion to convince myself that we should encounter insuperable difficulties were we to insist upon those places. I have accordingly kept to Luxembourg and Belgium.'

In another passage of the same letter the Count says:

'It is understood that I send you the first draft of the treaty, which, if necessary, will be recast by us.'

And again:

'You will observe that I have drawn up a single treaty instead of two. In putting the thing into shape I found that it would be difficult to enter into stipulations about Luxembourg which could be published. I might, however, propose that Clause 4, which refers to Belgium, receive the form and character of an additional article, which, being placed at the end, might be kept secret. But do you really think that Clause 5 would not transpire?'

We possess likewise the rough sketch of the reply to the above letter. It is written on official paper, and shows M. BENEDETTI's draft produced a favorable impression, but took some time to digest. The rough sketch alludes to the necessity of indemnifying the King of Holland for Luxembourg by Prussian territory. It also considers the pecuniary sacrifices that might possibly be required in carrying out the treaty, and asserts that the right to garrison the Federal fortresses established by the late Federal Constitution of Germany is extinct, and that to maintain it in Southern Germany would be incompatible with the independence of the South German States. Landau and Saarlouis are renounced, but Prussia is expected to perform an act of courtesy by razing their fortifications and divesting them of the aggressive character. At the same time it is hinted that the 'speedy' reunion of all Germany is regarded as inevitable at Paris. Clause 4, however, is not made dependent upon clause 3:

'It is obvious that the extension of the supremacy of Prussia across the Maine will, as a matter of course, compel us to seize Belgium. But the same necessity may be brought on by other events, on which subject we must reserve to ourselves exclusively the right to judge. In this respect the clear and exact wording of the draft is of inestimable worth.'

The acquisition of Luxembourg is repeatedly represented as the immediate object of the Convention, the annexation of Belgium as its ulterior aim. This latter point, as well as the alliance offensive and defensive, is to be kept secret. Then follows this passage:

'This combination recoils on all parties. By giving us an immediate satisfaction, and setting people on the right tack concerning the disposal of Belgium, it quiets public opinion in France. It maintains secrecy concerning the alliance as well as the contemplated annexations. If you think that the cession of Luxembourg had better be concealed till the moment we lay hands on Belgium, I should be obliged by your giving me your reasons in detail. You will perceive that to suspend the beginning of operations for an indefinite time might result in bringing the Belgian question to a premature close.'

Toward the end of the letter Count BENEDETTI is authorized to go to Carlsbad for a time, should he think it necessary to do so.

Count BENEDETTI's reply to this Paris communication is dated Aug. 29. In it he for the first time expresses a doubt whether France can count upon the sincerity of Prussia. Observing that Count BISMARCK seems to suspect France of an intention to sow discord between Prussia and England, he says: 'What confidence can we repose in statesmen who allow themselves to be disturbed by such considerations as these?' He refers to the mission of Gen. MANTEUFFEL at St. Petersburg, and is afraid that Prussia has received assurances from another quarter, 'which will enable her to dispense with the countenance of France. Prussia, as Herr VON BISMARCK professes to have told the King, requires the assistance of one great Power. Should the co-operation of France be declined, it will only be because people in Berlin are already provided, or about to be so.' To wait for further intelligence upon this head, Count BENEDETTI determined to go to Carlsbad, whence he will return the moment he receives a telegram from Count BISMARCK. During his absence the Prussian Prime Minister left Berlin, to return, if we recollect aright, only in the month of December.

Secret negotiations were thus necessarily suspended for several months. This did not, however, prevent their being subsequently resumed at various times; and if Count BENEDETTI, on page 185, charges Herr VON BISMARCK with erroneously placing the Belgian negotiations in 1867, when, in reality, they took place in 1866, the only inference to be deduced from this is that the French Ambassador reverted in 1867 to the conversations cut short the year before. After what has been said above, the peculiar attitude of France during the Belgian Railway controversy renders it perfectly credible that the Paris Government had even then not abandoned all hope of gaining the consent of Northern Germany for their favorite project.

But we have no wish to indulge in disclosures beyond those imperatively required for defensive purposes. We accordingly confine ourselves to the correcting of statements which might occasion erroneous ideas on German politics. Until forced to resume this task we shall resist the temptation to make a more unreserved use of the copious materials at our disposal."

On Prince BISMARCK first publishing the famous *projet de traité*, in July, 1866, the French Ambassador, it will be remembered, retorted that the whole project had been devised by the Prussian Premier, and, very much against his will, forced upon the representative of France. In his letter to the Duc de GRAMONT, dated Paris, July 29, 1870, and printed in the *Journal Officiel* of July 30, Count BENEDETTI says:

"At the time of the conclusion of the peace of Prague, being aware of the sensation which had been caused in France by the annexation of Hanover, electoral Hesse, and the City of Frankfort to Prussia, M. BISMARCK again manifested the strongest desire to restore the equilibrium that had been destroyed by those acquisitions. Various combinations respecting the integrity of the States bordering upon France and Prussia were put forward; they became the subject of many interviews, in the course of which M. BISMARCK always sought to obtain the adoption of his personal ideas. Upon the occasion of one of these conversations, and in order to obtain an exact statement of his combinations, I consented to write them down in some sort at his dictation. The form, not less than the subject, shows clearly that I confined myself to the reproduction of a scheme conceived and developed by him."

The luckless diplomatist could not have conceived that the Germans would go straight to Paris, and that the French Government, to aggravate the humiliation they had brought upon themselves, would leave the most important State papers to be seized by the invader at St. Cloud.

CUBA.

Wholesale Arrests in Havana.

Writing from Havana, on Nov. 4, our correspondent, "Quasimodo," says: "The most exciting topic of conversation for the past three days has been the summary arrest—effected Wednesday and recently—of some of the principal and hitherto unsuspected persons of Havana. The names of the men sent by the Government early on Thursday morning to the Isle of Pines, to remain under surveillance, have been published, and among them appear names of individuals who have never even been thought to have any sympathy for the insurrection, but have always been considered good Spaniards. Several reasons have been given for this measure; one, that a list of names had been found among a lot of papers captured from the insurgents, in which the names of these gentlemen appear as contributors, or persons who would be likely to contribute, to the insurrection; and another, that a spy who had obtained a foothold in the Cuban Junta of New-York, and availed himself of information affecting these parties as sympathisers and contributors to the insurrection, denounced them to the Government. But, of course, the real reason has not been given. VALMASEDA quitted Havana last Saturday, probably leaving his orders for these arrests—an old trick of his—to be out of the way of the many appeals which he would have to listen to. The arrests have been so summary and unexpected as to cause a general feeling of uneasiness.

Names of the Captives.

From the Voz de Cuba, Nov. 2.

The following gentlemen have been imprisoned yesterday night and condemned to transportation to the Island of Pines, (Penal Colony of Spain:)

Antonio Valdés Colon, office-holder; Genaro Cacho Negrete, printer; Antonio Casanova, planter; Enrique Ramerez, express agent; Antonio Mendoza, public notary; José Echeverria, clerk; Cayetano Montoro, Judge of the High Court of Justice; Julian Galluzzo, physician; Agustin Jeclo Muro, merchant; Antonio Ramirez, public notary; Antonio Cancio y Bello, planter; José de Cárdenas, lawyer; José Hernandez Abreu, lawyer; Jedrico Perez Cabzadilla, proprietor; Estéban Diaz de Villegas, lawyer; Bernardo Costales, teacher; Juan Francisco Rodriguez, public notary; Gabriel Salinas, public notary; Francisco Giralt, office-holder; Manuel Jiques, merchant; Pedro Becall, public notary; Martin Emeterio Ureñas, office-holder; Antonio Perez Utrera, physician; Fernando Sadvedra, lawyer; Ignacio Jones Mojarrieta, lawyer; Francisco Prieto y Agremonte, physician; Ramon Prieto y Agramonte, physician; Cárlos B. Galan, Clerk of Court; José Rodriguez Lara, public notary; Luis R. Mojarrieta, merchant; Ricardo Molina, merchant; Estanislao Laiz, public attorney; Manuel Herran, clerk; Cárlos Garcia Betancourt, clerk; Manuel Reyes, dentist; Francisco Gonzales Osma, planter and proprietor; Agustin Valerio, public notary; Francisco Rey, dentist; Gabriel Md. Garcia, physician; Juan José Herrera, public attorney.

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Meeting of Indignant Citizens—Prompt and Vigorous Measures to be Taken Against the Repeaters and Ballot-Box Stuffers.

A meeting was held in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, to protest against the outrageous frauds committed at the recent election in the City of Brooklyn, and to devise measures for the arrest, conviction and punishment of the repeaters, ballot-box stuffers and inspectors who sought to nullify the votes of the honest members of the community. Almost all the Republican candidates on the city and county tickets were present, as were a large number of prominent citizens of both parties.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER, and Mr. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, of the Third Ward, was elected Chairman. Hon. W. W. GOODRICH said he believed it would be unquestioned by any gentleman in the room or by any citizen familiar with the facts that in the City of Brooklyn the grossest frauds had been committed at the recent election. Despite the fact that honesty had gained a most signal triumph in the State, he felt assured that it was still necessary to take instant and effective measures to repair the wrong done in this locality and mete out to the men who had wrought it the punishment they deserve. He favored the appointment of a committee of five to prosecute all breaches of the Election law.

BENJ. F. TRACY, Esq., said that he hoped one of the duties of the Committee, when appointed, would be to wait upon the Mayor and other officers of the city willing to co-operate with the people in redressing the wrongs inflicted upon them, and ask them to take part in calling a meeting, irrespective of party, for the purpose of exposing the frauds perpetrated and punishing those who committed them. He knew the Mayor would act with the Committee. After referring to the fact that the proofs of these frauds were to be found on every hand, the speaker called attention to the Seventh Assembly District, where an attempt had been made to count out the Republican candidate, Col. MORTON, and said they withheld the count of that vote until late yesterday morning, when, finding that the only way they could defeat him was by stuffing the ballot-box, they put in 130 Assembly district ballots in a single district, and then counted him out by four majority. Do you believe that 130 people came up to that poll and voted the Assembly and voted no other ticket, the Assembly ticket having 130 more votes than the State in this district. You are required to believe that 130 men went to the polls and voted for Assemblyman and for no other soul, either on State, city, or county ticket, and what is most peculiar, they must all have voted at one time. Now, where are all these men? If they exist in that district, they can be found; it may be ascertained who those 130 men were. Why, gentlemen, the theory is absurd. The ballot-box was stuffed in that district for the purpose of counting out an Assemblyman who was elected. Now, we demand not only that that wrong shall be righted, and that that member shall have a certificate of election, but that the men who stuffed the ballot-box should be arrested, indicted, and punished. If anything less than this will satisfy the citizens of Brooklyn, they are unworthy to be freemen. Another evidence of fraud, said Mr. TRACY, is to be found in the Sixth Ward, from one district of which the vote returned was 1,369. To have received that vote during the time the poll was opened would have been a physical impossibility. This would give an average of over two votes per minute taken in from the moment the poll was opened until it closed. It is susceptible of the clearest proof that word came from some central power that 4,000 Democratic votes were needed, and that they must be added in four wards of the City. In the Second Ward the Democratic vote returned is 2,216, and the Republican 204. Now, you will remember that last year was the Gubernatorial election, and that HOFFMAN, the most popular Democrat in the State, ran, yet we find that in this ward his vote was but 1,305, and the Republican 211. The Republican vote has not been decreased, but the Democratic vote has been increased by between 900 and 1,000. Now I will affirm, and appeal for support of the affirmation to those best acquainted with the ward, that there were not 1,500 legal votes cast at the last election. The speaker showed a similar state of things existing in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards, and concluded by stating that the entire Republican City ticket had been elected, with perhaps the exception of the Mayor, and are entitled to their seats, and will get them if the proper measures are taken.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, at the conclusion of Mr. TRACY's speech, entered the room, and amid immense cheering was escorted to the platform. He said that he understood the object of the meeting was to ferret out and punish fraud. This commanded his most hearty sympathy, and whoever the Committee were that might be appointed to conduct the proceedings, they might call upon him for his full share of the expenses.

Ex-Mayor SAMUEL BOOTH expressed similar sentiments. He did not care whether the guilty were Republicans or Democrats; he wanted to see them brought to justice and punished. If American citizenship was to be worth anything, if free institutions were to be preserved, he thought the time had come when something must be done to blot out the corruption that had so long defaced the country. Col. MORTON, Assemblyman from the Seventh District, Ex-Judge ABRAHAM H. DARLEY, Col. SHARPE and ALEXANDER DELMAR, also spoke eloquently upon the necessity of instant action on the matter.

The following gentlemen were appointed to take measures for the holding of a mass-meeting in the Academy of Music to-night: Wm. W. Goodrich, F. A. Schroder, Henry W Jones, S. B. Dutcher, C. B. Morton, Martin Kalbfleisch, Benj. F. Tracy, Ray W. Potter, Samuel McLane, George C. Bennett, C. W. Goddard, R. M. Whiting, Robert Johnson.

On motion of Judge DARLEY, B. F. TRACY, ROBERT JOHNSON, Col. THORPE, R. M. WHITING, Jr., and the mover of the resolution (Mr. SHERRY) were appointed by the Chair as a Committee to take evidence upon the frauds and report to the assemblage in the Academy to-night. Mayor KALBFLEISCH will preside, and speeches will be made by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Judge Reynolds, Judge Garrison, Edmund Driggs, Hon. J. M. Van Cott and others.

Miscellaneous Municipal Items.

Mayor HALL was not at his office yesterday, and there were no new developments in regard to the rumored resignations of the heads of the various departments of the City and County Government.

The amount of taxes received Wednesday was nearly $104,000.

The Board of Supervisors, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, will meet at noon on Tuesday next, to canvass the election returns.

Arrest of Tom Fields.

THOMAS C. FIELDS was yesterday arrested by the Sheriff, at his office in Nassau-street, and held to bail in the sum of $100,000, in the suit brought against him by the City. His bondsmen were HAWLEY D. CLAPP and FREDERICK DE BARRY.

Commissioners of Docks—Payment of Accounts Ordered.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Mr. JOHN A. AGNEW in the chair.

Mr. WOOD announced that the Board had received a check for $100,000 from Deputy Controller GREEN. The Board had now, he said, on hand about $142,000.

The Treasurer was directed to pay all bills which have passed the Auditing Committee, amounting to $320 or under in full, and that he was ordered to pay fifty per cent. of the amount of all bills above said amount. The Board soon after adjourned.

The Case of Baulch and Hagerty.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, the counsel for EDWIN M. HAGERTY and CHARLES BAULCH, accused of stealing vouchers from the Controller's office, has not yet concluded his examination of the affidavits and evidence against his clients, and has given no formal information to the District-Attorney as to when he will be ready to proceed with the case. His answer will probably be had this week, and Mr. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, states that in that event the case would be placed on the calendar next Tuesday.

Rescuing Prisoners from United States Marshals.

The following notice has been published by United States Marshal GEORGE H. SHARPE:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for any information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescuing of OWEN GEOGHEGHAN from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal DOWLEY on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-street.

Board of Aldermen—The Aldermanic Investigation.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the Chair. Mr. PLUNKITT, on behalf of the Committee appointed to cooperate with the Citizens' Committee of Sixteen, said they had not been able to make any report up to the present time, as they had not been able to get all the Committee together. They had the report made by the Citizens' Committee before them, and in a few days they would make a report setting the Aldermanic Committee right in the face of the people.

The Board then transacted some routine business and adjourned to Saturday next.

JIM IRVING CAGED.

He is Committed to Ludlow-Street Jail On a Charge of Assaulting a United States Marshal—A Habeas Corpus Granted.

"JIM" IRVING, the well-known political rowdy and hero of a hundred disgraceful election rows, was yesterday committed by United States Commissioner DAVENPORT for an outrageous assault on a Deputy Marshal, and was removed to Ludlow-street Jail in handcuffs. It was well understood yesterday morning that IRVING would be brought up to answer the charge, and the host of Tammany politicians, glorious in mock diamonds and yellow shirt fronts, who long have been an institution round the City Hall, an eye-sore to honest citizens, suddenly seemed to transfer the scene of their occupation to the Federal building, and rendered the free passage through the courts for the transaction of general business for the time being an utter impossibility. The offense upon which the prisoner is now in custody, and been already referred to in the TIMES, is the rescue of a prisoner from the hands of officers of the Court, and an assault upon one of them, which is not unlikely to terminate fatally. It will be remembered that on the 6th inst. Commissioner DAVENPORT issued a warrant for the arrest of OWEN GEOGHEGAN, an uptown rum-shop politician, for inducing a man, known by the soubriquet of "Gallows Pat," to vote illegally in connection with the election of 1870. The execution of that warrant was entrusted to Deputy Marshals DOWLEY and BERNHARD, and they proceeded to effect GEOGHEGAN's arrest. He was discovered in Avenue B, near Fifteenth-street, and was immediately taken into custody. The Marshals had but just performed their duty when a crowd of roughs suddenly attacked them, rescued the prisoner, and stabbed DOWLEY six times in the head. The entire party, with the prisoner, fled, and the wounded man was conveyed home, where medical attendance was quickly procured. The following day Commissioner DAVENPORT was apprised of the outrage, and on the statement of the officers, who allege that IRVING instigated it he at once issued a warrant for his apprehension. In the meantime Assistant District-Attorney PURDY was informed of the matter, and in the absence of Commissioner DAVENPORT, and anxious for the arrest of the party, he made application for a warrant before Commissioner WHITE. The warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who had no difficulty in arresting IRVING. He was brought before Commissioner WHITE yesterday, and was represented by Mr. CHARLES SPENCER as counsel. A messenger was dispatched to ascertain the condition of DOWLEY, and it was found his injuries were of a very severe character. Mr. SPENCER expressed his readiness to proceed with the examination, and stated that Ex-Senator BRADLEY and his uncle were prepared to give bail. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY stated that he would consent to the prisoner's discharge on his own recognizance, and he was accordingly released. A nominal bail of $100 was fixed and the examination was set down for Monday next. IRVING left the Commissioner's room, and had but just got outside the building when he was rearrested on Commissioner DAVENPORT's warrant, and brought before that gentleman, who was then sitting in his office. Mr. SPENCER was again in attendance. He reviewed the circumstances of the case here detailed, and protested against the jurisdiction of the Court in attempting to dispose of the charge when it was already settled by the action of Commissioner WHITE and the District-Attorney. He warned all parties concerned that there was a grave and personal liability in this matter of a serious nature. He warned them in kindness and good nature that they were dealing with fire. He came there, he said, not to demand an examination, but to protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, and any interference by it in the proceedings against Mr. IRVING. Mr. PURDY said he disregarded the threats of Mr. SPENCER, and while believing in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner he demanded the commitment of the prisoner. Mr. DAVENPORT asked if Mr. SPENCER, in behalf of his client, refused an examination, and he was answered in the affirmative. IRVING was then given in charge to the Marshal, and the examination was fixed for 12 o'clock today. IRVING was then taken to Ludlow-street Jail, carefully handcuffed. Later in the afternoon Mr. SPENCER appeared before Judge WOODRUFF, in the United States Circuit Court, and made application for a writ of habeas corpus under the circumstances herein stated. The Judge granted an order, returnable at 10½ o'clock this morning, directing the District-Attorney to show cause why the motion should not be acceded to.

THE GRAND DUKE ERRANT.

The Reception Committee Still Anxiously Waiting—Still Another Day Fixed for the Grand Duke's Coming—The House of Romanoff—Alexis a German and not a Russian.

The gentlemen of the Reception Committee, and hundreds of others anxious to participate in the welcome to be given by New-York to the coming Russian Grand Duke, have invested a great deal of money in making their extensive preparations, and have been straining their eyes for nearly a month looking toward Sandy Hook for the arrival of the long expected fleet. Yesterday they were certain to arrive, but as for that, that certainty of arrival has been reiterated every day for three weeks. Now the Russian Minister says the Prince and his fleet may be expected any time between the 11th and the 16th of November, but not before. This certainly is reassuring. Everything is ready; the invitations are out, the wine is bought, the banquet is ordered, and all that is wanting is His Imperial Highness himself. Before the advent of the Grand Duke, it may not be out of place to give a brief history of the Imperial house of which he is a member. We all know that ALEXIS is the second surviving son of the present Czar of Russia. The Emperor's family now consists of three sons and one daughter—ALEXANDER ALEXIS VLADIMER and MARIE. It is descended in the female line from MICHAEL ROMANOFF, elected Czar in 1613; and in the male line from Duke CARL FREDERICK, of Holstein-Gottorp, who married ANNE, daughter of PETER I. PETER was succeeded by his second wife, CATHERINE, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and her successor was PETER II., grandson of the elder brother of PETER I., with whom the male line of the ROMANOFFS terminated in the year 1730. The next three sovereigns, ANNE, IVAN III. and ELIZABETH, of the female line of ROMANOFF, formed a transition from the native to German rulers of the Empire, whose reign began with PETER III., of the House of HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP. It will thus be seen that it is a gross mistake to speak of the present dynasty of Russia as the Romanoff; it is in fact that of HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP, the former dynasty having terminated both in the male and female line, on the accession of the Sovereign last named, in 1762. All the subsequent Emperors allied themselves with German families, thus causing the house to become gradually completely Teutonic in blood as well as in origin. The title of Emperor was first assumed in the year 1721, by PETER I., better known as PETER the Great. This then is the family of the young Prince whom New-York is about to welcome in such grand style, a family that has produced many Sovereigns, but none more humane, just and able than the present Czar, ALEXANDER NICOLAZEWITCH, the friend of the American Republic. It is understood that on the return of the Imperial party from the trip across the Continent, the Grand Duke will again visit Washington so as to be present at a session of the United States Congress. Positively how long he will remain in this country is, as yet, undecided, though it may be safely said that he will not return to Russia until after the Spring opens.

Eight Patrolmen Dismissed.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday the following patrolmen were dismissed from the Department: Archibald M. Benstead, Twenty-third Precinct; William A. Terwilliger, Twenty-first Precinct; Wright Ferguson, Nineteenth Precinct; William P. Bennie and John H. Keller, Fifteenth Precinct; Charles Schmidt, Harrison Totten and Patrick Ash, Tenth Precinct.

The Democratic Frauds in Troy.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 8.

In the Eighth Ward and the Eleventh Ward of this city there was conspicuously deliberate knavery and palpable fraud on the ballot. When the Republican challengers were elected, it was the plain intimation of the purposes of these rascally politicians. The results prove the execution of their intentions. In the Eighth Ward, Senator THAYER stood the day long and kept a list of the voters. He was forcibly thrust out of the polling room by the inspectors. He took his place outside and maintained it to the end. His check-book was snatched from his hands and conveyed away by a bold thief. He transferred his aggregate list to an envelope and kept on. His list is verified by his associate tallyman, who saved his own book. They tallied 715 votes, which is all that voted. The inspectors return more than a thousand votes, showing the exact extent of their frauds! In the Eleventh Ward a tally was kept in the same way by challengers. After the polling stopped, the inspectors closed up the polling-room to all observers, and kept it completely closed for half an hour. When the poll-list was examined it was found to contain 121 names more than the tally-list. The inspectors had busily spent their half hour. These are specimens of the acts we have had to fight against in the City. In spite of this we have beaten the Ring. They did not rightly estimate the strength of the people.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Building Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have achieved a glorious work in the demolition of the Tammany Ring, yet there are many minor abuses which would seem to be worthy of attention, lest in the aggregate they should subject our citizens to a continuation of the reign of terror. Not the least of these is the operation of the Department of Buildings, of which something has been heard lately, but which, in the excitement of the great chase, "has taken to cover."

It will scarcely be believed, yet it is nevertheless true, that a shed 200 feet in length is now being erected upon posts against the walls of adjoining buildings, in defiance of the peremptory refusal of the owners of said buildings to consent to such erection, the consent of such parties having been heretofore considered necessary, and their refusal conclusive. This outrage is being perpetrated in the very heart of the City, commencing at Warren-street, and continuing over the extent of two full lots, terminating at College-place, within 100 feet of Chamber-street, and immediately adjoining new first-class buildings—a conspicuous monument of the ability of some people to control the Superintendent, or otherwise of his utter neglect to secure to property-holders the benefit of a proper and safe construction of the laws.

A CONSTANT READER.

What is the Public Debt?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TWEED, the legislator, is muzzled. The majority puts a stop to 4,200 pages of statutes to legalize his robberies. But TWEED, the robber, is still at large, with his confrères, HALL, HILTON, &c., still secure in their offices, making contracts, hiring labor, furnishing supplies, nominally through their criminal associates. A new set of sneak-thieves has taken the places of GARVEY, INGERSOLL, WOODWARD *et al.* The Legislature will stop all this; but these men have a large daily capacity. It is admitted by intelligent men governed by experience, when such men as TIEMANN and HAVEMEYER had the municipal Government, that $20,000,000 per annum is a full estimate of the legitimate expenses, ordinary and extraordinary. How much do these people (our rulers, this very day, just as actually as they were before the election) waste and steal daily? From the 1st of January last year to the 14th of September, they gave no single truthful figure to the public. The debt, like insidious poison, was daily swelling from $48,003.741 59 on the 1st of January, 1870, to $97,287.525 03 on the 14th of September, 1871, an increase of $49,283,783 44 in twenty months and thirteen days, or $81,058 85 each day for 608 days.

Meantime the City has from the tax levies, rents and other sources, received more than the $20,000,600 per annum—the large sum estimated for legitimate expenses of the City. The public has a right to know—and surely the upright GREEN will answer—how does the public debt compare on the 1st day of November with that of the 14th September? Are we steadily gaining in debt up to the $120,000,000 which the Citizens' Committee stated would in their opinion be inevitable on the 1st of July next—say two millions, two hundred thousand per month, or seventy thousand dollars daily!

This is the cost of these corrupt officials. We annex details of the debt of the 14th September, and wait the statement from the Controller's office to give the figures six weeks later:

Funded City debt	$54,272,878 51
Funded County debt	27,816,350 00
Temporary City debt	11,824,500 00
City revenue bonds	11,614,400 00
County revenue bonds	10,951,800 00
Total	$116,709,858 51
Sinking fund	19,422,333 48
	$97,287,525 03

O.

The Prosecution of the Mormons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a wide-spread misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the reasons impelling the Federal authorities in Utah to try the polygamist HAWKINS under the Territorial law against adultery, instead of appealing to the act of Congress against polygamy. A few words on this interesting issue may be opportune, at least in affording food for thought.

In order to secure conviction under the Congressional act, it would be necessary to prove first the original or legal marriage; and, secondly, the subsequent or polygamous marriages. As the legal marriages, almost without exception, were solemnized longago, in other parts of the United States, or in Europe, it has been found practically impossible to get such proof as would effect the purpose. The difficulty of proving the polygamous marriages will appear at once when you remember that these are privately solemnized in the Endowment House, before a few of "the faithful" only, in the presence of fearful oaths of secresy taken by fanatics who consider perjury, murder, or any other crime, to be God-service if done in the interests of the Church, as published facts from 1850 down to the present day abundantly show.

There are no such difficulties in the way of proceeding under the Territorial statute, because "illicit cohabitation" is easily established where a man notoriously lives as the head of a polygamous household. An intelligent jury in the latter case finds no trouble in arriving at a correct conclusion from the circumstantial evidence that can be obtained from every Gentile in the neighborhood, supporting (as in the case of Mrs. HAWKINS) the direct testimony of the wronged and injured legal wife. In short, under the act of Congress, plural marriage must be proven, which can not be done, while the crime setforth under the Territorial act can be proved without difficulty. As the aim of appealing to the Courts was to check the multiplication of polygamous marriages (never more frequent than since the passage of the congressional act) and to check, also, the overbearing insolence of the contemners of law, there could be no doubt of the policy and propriety of bringing the indictment in such method as to secure justice and not enact a farce.

It is charged by the Mormon theocrats that Judge McKEAN (than whom the country has no better specimen of an upright and fearless Magistrate) has vindictively pushed the Hawkins case as a matter of persecution. Not so. The indictment against HAWKINS was found at the earnest demand of the legal wife, who would not be put off by the United States Attorney, but insisted that the man who had outraged and abused her should be subjected to the legal consequences of his crimes.

The plea against HAWKINS' conviction under the Territorial statute, on the ground that the Legislature which passed it could not have intended it to apply to polygamy, is utterly fallacious on every ground taken. It seems to be assumed by the objectors that the interpretation of a statute is to be governed by the character or presumed purpose of the Legislature passing it. Then it is assumed, that as the Mormons are polygamists, they could not have intended to punish the practice of polygamy as a crime. This is not the correct primary rule of interpretation. On the contrary, I believe every good lawyer will agree that where the language of a statute is plain and unmistakable, under the usual and ordinary definition of its terms, its text is to be accepted as conclusive of the purpose of those who enacted it. If this is not so, then a Legislature, a majority of whose members are known to be thieves, may be presumed to be incapable of legislating against public corruption, and if it enacts a law specifically declaring the acceptance of bribes to be a crime punishable by imprisonment, no man can be convicted of said crime because of the assumption that a Legislature of bribe-takers could not have intended to thus stigmatize their own well-known habits and characters.

If the language of a statute is obscure and uncertain, so that there is nice questions of doubt as to what the text is intended to convey, then, and then only, is a Judge entitled to consider the circumstances under which the law was passed. And this he is entitled to do, not for the purpose of finding some new meaning different from that which, under ordinary circumstances, is warranted by the text, but only in order that he may discover a meaning in a case where none was originally apparent.

But it is a fact, as I am informed and believe, that the Mormon statute against "illicit cohabitation," under which HAWKINS was convicted, was passed prior to the date of the mystic revelation in obedience to which BRIGHAM YOUNG announced polygamy as an article of religious faith! This has been publicly printed in the Gentile papers of Salt Lake City within the last few weeks, and it has not been denied.

The United States officers in Utah are doing well. Let their hands be upheld by the Press and the people, and polygamy, the "twin evil" of slavery, against which the Republican Party set its face ten years ago, is doomed.

T. W. S.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	34	41	47	57	45
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.84	..	29.90	..	29.93

*Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahr. 42.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Nine first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 89 feet west of Fourth-avenue, three stories, 196 by 54; GEO. KUHN, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-third-street, four stories, 20 by 56 by 62; T. G. CHURCHILL and A. SMITH, owners.

One tenement-house, No. 128 West Forty-ninth-street, four stories, 25 by 40; P. FITZPATRICK, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One first-class store, south-west corner of Broome and Greene streets, six stories, 50 by 60; WM. H. GUNTHER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One public building, south side of Sixty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Fourth-avenue, five stories, 125 by 45; Trustees of the Old Ladies' Home of the Baptist Churches of the City of New-York, owners.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Third-avenue, 50 feet north of Twenty-third-street, three stories, 24 by 50; EDWARD DUFFY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 276 Delancey-street, five stories, 25 by 61; B. GOETZ, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	19	Second-class dwelling	1
Brown-stone fronts	15	Public building	1
Iron front	1	Tenement-house	1
Brick fronts	3	Store and tenement	1
First-class dwellings	14	First-class store	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000.

One brick theatre, north side of Fourteenth-street, 125 feet east of Sixth-avenue, three stories, 75 by 150, extension 50 by 50, 40 feet high, and remodeled; CHAS. FECHTER, owner.

One brick hotel, east side of Fifth-avenue, 40 feet south of Twenty-seventh-street, eight stories, 42.8 by 50, extension 42.8 by 45, about 40 feet high; CHAS. F. LIVERMORE, owner.

One brick hotel, south side of Forty-second-street, 64 feet east of Fourth-avenue, five stories, 40 by 50, one story to be added, with Mansard roof; JAS. E. SHAW, owner.

One brown-stone front first-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 300 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50, extension 20 by 11, about 26 feet high; Prof. DAVIES, owner.

One brown-stone front dwelling, No. 597 Fifth-avenue, four stories, 26 5-12 by 70, extension 11½ by 12, 36 feet high; Mr. CLOWES, owner.

One brown-stone front dwelling, No. 109 West Forty-eighth-street, four stories, 20 by 50, one story to be added to extension; Mrs. TROTTER, owner.

One brown-stone front tenement-house, north side of Tenth-street, 170 feet east of Avenue A, four stories, 25 by 50.4, one story to be added to main building and extension; JOHN REICHERT, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 104 Greenwich-avenue, two and half stories, 21 by 36, one and a half stories to be added; M. B. THOMPSON, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 121 Eldridge-street, three stories, 20 by 37, one story to be added; Mrs. KIPP, owner.

One brick factory, No. 417 West Eighteenth-street, three stories, 31 by 42.6, extension 31 by 93, 36 feet high; WM. SHUTE & CO., owners.

One brick stable, No. 145 West Thirty-ninth-street, two stories, size not stated, extension 19 by 29.8.12 feet high; G. E. W. REID, owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 110 Rivington-street, one and a half stories, 22 by 32, one story to be added to extension, 9 feet high; Mr. WEIS, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

East Twelfth-street, No. 613, MORRIS O'BRIEN, owner; unsafe walls.

East Thirty-fifth-street, Nos. 417, 419 and 421, SARAH HANNEMAN, owner; unsafe buildings.

Third-avenue, building south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street, HUGH MEEHAN, owner; unsafe walls.

Eldridge-street, No. 181, JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, owner; unsafe walls.

West Houston-street, No. 214, (rear,) Astor estate, owner; unsafe west wall.

Chatham-street, No. 179, JAMES HANAGAN, owner; unsafe chimneys.

St. Mark's-place, No. 45, Mr. BAILEY, agent; unsafe chimneys.

The Salaries of Judges—Powers of the Supervisors—Recorder Hackett asks for a Mandamus to Compel the Controller to Pay Him his Salary.

Mr. TRULL, of DEVLIN, MILLER & TRULL, yesterday appeared before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and moved for a mandamus against Controller CONNOLLY and Deputy Controller GREEN, to compel them to pay Recorder HACKETT three months salary, up to the 30th September, 1871, at the rate of $15,000 per annum.

Mr. STRAHAN appeared in opposition to the motion, and contended that, in 1868, the Legislature fixed the salary of the Recorder at $10,000, and both by that act and an act of the subsequent Legislature, it was specially provided that the Board of Supervisors should have no power to increase the salary. The Controller has at all times, he said, been ready to pay at the rate of $10,000 a year, but holds that the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, giving the extra $5,000, is illegal.

In reply to this, it was contended on behalf of the Recorder that the acts of 1852 and 1855, giving the Board of Supervisors power to increase certain salaries, among them that of the Recorder, was not repealed by the acts of 1867, 1868 and 1869, forbidding the exercise of the power to increase; that the authority thus conferred on the Board of Supervisors was conferred under the charter, and was not intended to be limited or recalled by the subsequent acts of the Legislature, referred to on the part of the Controller.

The discussion was closed by Mr. STRAHAN, who contended that even though the provisions of the acts of '68 and '69 did not recall the power conferred on the Board of Supervisors by previous acts, yet that power had been exhausted by a single exercise thereof in a previous increase of the salaries of the Judges, including the Recorder.

Judge BRADY said he was of opinion that the act of 1847 had more reference to this subject than the acts of '52 and '55, which had been referred to. He would, however, take the affidavits and briefs of counsel and examine the question.

A Lunatic Detained in Ludlow-Street Jail.

An application was made before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of WM. HOFFMAN, for his discharge from Ludlow-street Jail. HOFFMAN is imprisoned under orders of arrest in some thirteen suits, on the ground of incurring debts fraudulently. Some time since he was declared by a committee of examination, appointed by the Court, to be a lunatic, and his wife was appointed a committee of his person. He is, nevertheless, still detained in Ludlow-street Jail. Judge BRADY reserved his decision.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALANDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.
—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of non-enumerated motions and preferred causes:

Nos.
90—Edwards & Collins vs. the people.
91—Hilliard vs. Harvie.
92—Hart, Trustee, vs. Ree & Co.
93—Levy vs. Ree & Co.
94—The people ex rel. Foley vs. Smith.
96—In re vs. Levy.

Nos.
97—Lorillard vs. Morgan.
98—Howland vs. Taylor.
99—In re Dumesnil, &c.
100—The people ex rel. Parsons vs. Keller.
101—Smith vs. Schettler.
102—In re Diez.
103—In re. Williams, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
725—Clapp vs. Ostrander.
1073—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
1199—Hildick vs. Pond.
1629—Barton vs. Thornton.
1655—Barnard vs. Goodhart.
1681—Rose, Jr., vs. Schalhoff.
1691—De Honergal vs. Elkins.
1743—Wild, Jr., vs. Curry.
1999—McGrath vs. Williams.
485—Bamberger vs. Scott.
1209—Platt vs. Williams.
1643—Meyers vs. Marcus.
1989—Basenski vs. Marks.

Nos.
1755—Rosenthal vs. Fertone.
1801—Conover, Jr., vs. McLelland.
1859—Horn vs. Goldschmidt.
1873—Brice vs. Wild.
1921—Thompson vs. Brandt.
1925—Thompson vs. Ahearn.
1937—Astor vs. Walder.
1941—Stantecis vs. Weiss.
1965—Brown vs. Repper.
1977—Blisch vs. Haas.
1983—George vs. Lynn.
1989—Robinson vs. Hauptmann.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
17—Titus vs. Titus.
26—Smith vs. Davis.
37—Morgan vs. Williams.
40—Birdsall vs. Smith.
43—Emmanuel vs. Zimmerman.

Nos.
46—Mellen vs. Sutton.
49—Breunich vs. Sponheimer.
54—Stivers vs. Vose.
81—In the matter of Gaw.
91—Agate vs. Mendes.

Call No. 95—Boyn vs. Littlefie

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1325—O'Brien vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
645—Fraser vs. Klinck.
1143—Bruff vs. Ward.
1151—Irvine vs. Macy.
1185—Harbrandt vs. Krahe.
1137—Doscher vs. Shaw.
693—None vs. Patrie.

Nos.
705—Fontance vs. Burney.
923—Arkenburgh vs. Reed.
789—Blant vs. Marx.
1105—Froehlichstein vs. Heller.
1181—Wallace vs. Shapler.
1187—Kohn vs. Hart.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
1189—Steele vs. Page.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
983—Smith vs. McGovern.
944—Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.
1023—King vs. Wolf.
436—Latourette vs. Decker et al.
151—McTerney, infant, vs. Murphy et al.
510—Jardine vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
995—Breen vs. Rich.

Nos.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
936—Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue R. R. Co.
312—Cameron vs. Derkheim.
876—Owen vs. Lawrence.
1079—Dillingham vs. Hall.
1080—Mass vs. Branigan.
1082—Jex vs. Turner.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
897—Ely et al. vs. Verplanck et al.
946—Honigsberger, by Guardian vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.
1050—English vs. Cohen.
1064—West et al. vs. Curry.
1066—Chittenden et al vs. Towle et al.

Nos.
314½—Drucker vs. Hartfelder.
1301—Schott, Administratrix, &c., vs. Wright.
1302—Same vs. Same.
1303—Same vs. Same.
1070—Smith vs. Huerstal.
1073—Sheehan vs. Edgar.
1076—Demny vs. New-York Cen. and Hudson River R. R. Co.
1077—Owen vs. Randall.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No. 151—Lowenstein vs. Babcock.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calender called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6849—Codling vs. Dennison.
6455—Bennett vs. Carlton.
6512—Buckholtz vs. Wertlin.
— —Forty-second-street Railroad vs. Gunzer.
7181—Hunzneger vs. Koch.
7181—Hoffman vs. Brod.
7287—Reisig vs. Serrell.

Nos.
7729—Burn vs. Carraher.
6770—Lyons vs. the Phenix Ins. Co.
6822—Bailey vs. Snow.
6823—O'Donnell vs. Schiele.
6526—Wetlock vs. Fels.
6845—Hussa vs. Broche.
7487—Cheshire vs. O'Neil.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
7341—Biel vs. Koelber.
6753—Ross vs. Klubert.
6288—Sliter vs. The Stuyvesant Bank.
6758—Hartman vs. Frolich.
6757—Wood vs. Rowe.
6991—Dickinson vs. Diehl.
7189—Johnson vs. Kennedy.
7370—Fredericks vs. Pfaltner.

Nos.
7369—Fredericks vs. Loebers.
7368—Fredericks vs. Tragisser.
6848—Palisch vs. Norton.
6850—Krans vs. Goodhof.
6852—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
6853—O'Brien vs. Muller.
6859—Davidson vs. Bamberger.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
7486—Polk vs. Daly.
6392—Hall vs. Dickel.
6805—Arnold vs. Ashfield.
6833—Weyrick vs. Stuttenheimer.
7755—Smith vs. Mountcastle Manuf. Co.
7845—Katz vs. Eagan.

Nos.
7910—Harris vs. Fuller.
7912—Fisher vs. Bogert.
7913—Same vs. Same.
7914—Sullivan vs. Farley.
7402—Germond vs. Wright.
7403—Harting vs. Rousseau.
7403—Weber vs. Wollhardt.
7404—Nelson vs. Belton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Louis Lippard and Henry Ashenbenner; robbery.
2—The People vs. Francis Lynch; robbery.
3—The People vs. Henry Seaman; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Catharine Leary; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Frank Rove and Peter Victoria; larceny from the person.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Wm. Johnson; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Robert Morris; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. Machill Buckley; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. John Fries; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. John Mulvihill; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 8.

By Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo, J.

John Kroeger *vs.* Erastus Corning, Jr.; judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.

By Judge Brady.

George McDona *vs.* John Kelly; Charles A. Wood et al. *vs.* James Coddington; Ætna Life Insurance Company *vs.* Matthias Hollacher; Henry M. Knight *vs.* Sophia H. D. Knight; motions granted.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company *vs.* Daniel Gillis; motion disposed of (see opinion.)

Wm. A. Norton *vs.* John D. Townsend; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

William H. Ryan *vs.* John Shay; order settled.

Dowling *vs.* Griffin; findings settled.

By Judge Sutherland.

Sarah C. Hatch *vs.* Clara M. Peugnuet; case settled with Clerk Part I.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.

By Judge Spencer.

Rowe *vs.* Stevens; case settled and filed.

Burke *vs.* Elder; order granted.

Gregory *vs.* Gregory; order granted.

The Washington Ice Company *vs.* Smith; motion denied.

Hamilton *vs.* Schermerhorn; order referring.

Crary *vs.* Stephen; order vacating order.

By Judge McCunn.

Whittledge *vs.* Brannigan; motion to open default granted and cause referred.

Alyca *vs.* Freese; motion to amend granted.

Breslen *vs.* Coleman; motion granted and order of reference signed.

Keast *vs.* Fitch; motion to substitute reference granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 190.—*Smith* vs. *Sheeley.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This was an action in ejectment, brought by Smith, to recover possession of a lot of land in Omaha. The case turned upon the point whether a deed to him from one Mitchell was valid, Mitchell having previously conveyed the same property, by deed, to the Nemaha Valley Bank. The Court below sustained the deed to the bank, which defeated the title of the plaintiff. It is here insisted that the deed to the bank was void, because there was no such corporation, the Territorial Legislature not having authority to incorporate a bank unless its action was confirmed by Congress, which had not been done. On the other hand, it is maintained that the charter of a corporation cannot be declared void in a collateral suit, but can only be so declared by a proceeding instituted directly against it on behalf of the State.

J. M. Woodworth for plaintiff in error, Reddick & Briggs for defendant.

No. 193.—*Smith* vs. *Mason, Assignee, &c.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court, D. C.—This suit was brought by the assignee against the partners of a bankrupt, for an account. The fund was in the District, in the hands of the attorney of this firm, and the Bankruptcy Court was asked to enjoin payment to the non-accounting partners or to the plaintiff in error, who had set up a claim, and who had been cited to assert it. At this point the surviving partners intervened, and set up their rights. The Bankruptcy Court, having acquired such jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties, decided that the debt originally due to the assignors of the plaintiff in error had been paid, (none of these parties being present or having notice,) and that the fund in the hands of the attorney of the firm should be paid over to Mason, the assignee of the insolvent. Smith appealed from the Bankruptcy Court to the Court in banc, where the injunction against payment to the surviving partners was dissolved, and an order was made that the money be paid over to them, and without notice to Smith's assignors. It is here urged that the Court in Bankruptcy erred in assuming jurisdiction to adjudicate the right, under the circumstances, and that the Court in banc erred in making a decree in the case. It had appellate jurisdiction only, and should have remanded the case to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings.

Moore & Bright for appellant, G. W. Paschal for appellees.

No. 191.—*Hanaur* vs *Doane.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Arkansas.—This was a suit on certain promissory notes, and the defense was that the notes were given without consideration, as they were given for supplies to the rebel army, which were sold to Hanaur as the agent of the Confederate States. The Court charged that if the goods were sold in the common and ordinary course of trade, and the only inducement to the sale of the goods on the part of the firm making the sale was the price agreed to be paid by Hanaur, then the sale was legal and valid, although the firm knew that Hanaur expected to turn the goods over to the rebel army. Under this charge the verdict was for the plaintiff, and Hanaur brings the case here, contending that the instruction of the Court was error, and that the Court erred in refusing to instruct that if the firm selling the goods knew at the time of the sale that Hanaur was purchasing supplies for the rebel army to carry on the war against the United States, then the verdict should be for the defendant.

Watkins & Rose for plaintiff in error, A. H. Garland for defendant.

No. 198.—*Holmes and Wife* vs. *Sevier, Administrator, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Arkansas, and No. 232, Osborn *vs.* Nicholson et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Arkansas.—The question presented in these cases is upon the validity of notes given for slaves before emancipation, and is the same as argued in White *vs.* Hart, last Spring. The Court below held such claims to be, in the language of both the new Constitution of Arkansas and the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, "illegal and void," and the judgments were accordingly. It is here contended that such contracts made prior to emancipation are not affected by that event, nor can the obligation of such contracts be impaired by subsequent enactments, be they constitutional or otherwise.

The oral argument in support of the contracts is made in this Court by Mr. Phillips, and arguments are submitted by Messrs. Garland & Clarke. The argument against their validity is submitted by Watkins & Rose.

No. 201.—*Parker* vs. *Latez.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This action was ejectment, and the questions are of fact. The plaintiff in error does not appear here, and the defendant in error stating that the subject matter in controversy being less than $500, insists that the case should be dismissed.

Reddick & Briggs for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 9.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judge Cardozo.

THE SUIT OF CAPT. SAMUELS AGAINST THE EVENING POST.

Samuel Samuels vs. *William C. Bryant and Isaac Henderson.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff against the defendants, publishers of the *Evening Post*, for having published a libelous article against him, in stating that there were probabilities that he had committed suicide, and that such act was in consequence of the defeat of the yacht *Dauntless*. The defendants put in no answer, except by alleging matter in mitigation, that they had been imposed upon, and that they contradicted the report as soon as practicable. The case went before a Sheriff's jury, who awarded plaintiff $5,000. Defendants moved for an order opening the default, which was granted by Judge BARNARD, and from this an appeal was taken. Reversed by default.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were appointed examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar: John E. Parsons, C. De Costa, Benjamin A. Willis.

The following gentleman compose the Committee on Character: D. Sheppard, Roswell D. Hatch and H. Edmund Tremain.

Mark M. Pomeroy, formerly of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, was yesterday admitted a member of the Bar by the Supreme Court General Term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

United States vs. *Eli E. May and Gustave J. May.*—The defendants were held for trial last August on a charge of smuggling into this port jewels and precious stones to the amount of $8,393, and a suit was commenced yesterday to secure their forfeiture. The prosecution seeks to support its claim on the fact that thirteen or fourteen pockets containing the jewels were found on the inside shirt worn by one of the defendants. The defendants contend that the articles were brought regularly to this country and that they were willing to pay any duty imposed upon them. The case is still on.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.111⅜
2,500 do.......111⅛
2,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67.113⅞
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.114⅛
90,000 do.......114⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.114⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......111⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s, old.......66
2,000 N. Car. 6s, o. b..37½
64,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July...35
10,000 do.......34½
20,000 do.......spl5. 34¾
10,000 do.......b3. 35
5,000 Va. 6s, Cons.......64⅜
3,000 Va. 6s, old.......60¼
3,000 Mo. 6s.......96
4,000 Erie 4th.......85
5,000 Long Dock bds.......90¼
2,000 Mich. S. 2d.......95
16,000 M. S. S. F. bds.100
2,000 Cen. P. Gold bs.102⅜
20,000 U. Pac. 1st.......89¼
1,000 do.......89
2,000 U. P. 7s. L.G.bs. 78
5,000 C.& R.I.& P. 7s.101
3,000 C. & N. W. Con. 92
2,000 H. & St. Jo.8s C. 99
3,000 Del. L. & W. 2d 97¼
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.......85
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.......87
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.101⅜
1,000 Chi. & Alton 1st.103⅜
2,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 86⅛
10,000 Tol.,P. & W.1st. West. Div.......86
2,000 Ohio & Miss.1st.101⅜
1,000 Am.D.& I.Co.7s. 95⅛
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.......92¼
50 Metropolitan Bk.135
50 Phenix Bank.......105
500 Canton Co.......71⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.......42
300 Quick. M. Co.......18
1300 West. U. Tel.b.c. 64⅜
100 do.......s3. 64
1400 do.......64
500 do.......64½
100 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b c 46⅜
300 do.......46½
200 do.......46⅜
100 do.......46⅜
50 Penn. C. Co..b. c.217
200 Spring M. C..b. c. 68
19 Adams Express.......86
20 Am. M. Union Ex. 59½
25 do.......60
300 N. Y. C. & H. R.......91⅜
200 do.bet. call.c. 91⅜
300 do.......s3. 91⅜
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Cts. 86⅞
3,100 do.......86¾
400 Erie.......bet. call. 31⅜
400 do.......31⅜
100 Erie Pf.......67
400 do.......b30. 68
7 do.......68
40 Mich. Cen.......118⅜
300 L. S. & M. S.......85⅜
100 do...bet. call. 85⅜
100 L. S. & M. S. Sc.......79½
600 Union Pac.......25⅜
100 do...bet. call. 25⅜
400 do.......25⅜
700 Chi. & N. W.......62½
200 do.......62½
200 do...bet. call. 61⅞
200 do.......b3. 62⅜
100 do.......61⅞
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.......90⅞
50 N. J. Cen.......107⅞
200 Chi. & R. I.......102⅞
100 do...bet.call.102⅞
100 Mil. & St. Paul.......57⅜
200 do...bet. call. 57⅛
100 Bost., H. & Erie.. 2
14 Morris & Essex.......88½
18 N. Y. & N. H. Sc.138⅜
100 Col. C. & Ind. C.. 18
100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 39⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.115¾
60,000 do.......115⅛
3,000 do.......115⅛
4,500 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.111⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.111⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.111⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new.......113⅞
8,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'65, new.......113⅜
250,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67.114⅜
5,000 U.S.'5s, 10-40 R.109⅜
1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 91
1,000 N. C. 6s,old bds 37⅛
20,000 do.......37
20,000 S. C. St.6s,new, Jan. & July. 35
10,000 S. C. St.6s,new, April & Oct. 33
5,000 Cen. P. R. G.B.102⅞
3,000 do.......102⅞
4,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.101⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.. 78⅛
100 Maryland Coal.......24
500 Spring Mount.Coal bet.call.......67⅛
300 Quick. Mining.......18⅛
200 Mariposa Pf...b. c. 2
50 Adams Ex.bet.call 86
100 W. U. Tel.......64⅜
100 do...bet. call. 64⅜
200 do.......64⅜
500 do.......64⅜
100 do.......b3. 64⅝
200 Pac. Mail.......46⅜
500 do...bet. call. 46⅜
25 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 59
200 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 91⅜
100 do.......b3. 91⅞
8000 N.Y.C.& H.Cifs. 86⅞
300 Erie Railway.......31⅜
300 do...bet. call. 31⅜
200 do.......31⅜
200 do.......31⅜
100 Erie Pf.......67⅞
100 Harlem R....b. c.124⅛
320 Mich. Cen.......119
100 Clev. & Pitts.......124
20 C., C., C. & Ind.......85⅛
300 Chi. & R. I.......102⅜
50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.......77⅜
100 do.......77⅜
100 Tol., W. & W.......62⅛
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96
100 Bos., H. & E.......2⅜
100 Chi. & Alt.......115
100 Han. & St. Jos.Pf. bet. call.......74⅜

THURSDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday. The range of business was 111⅝@111¾ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold was easy before the Treasury sale of $2,000,000 at noon, since when 5@6 ℘ cent. Interest was paid to carry over balances. The gross amount of Treasury Gold bid for was $8,276,000.

Foreign Exchange showed weakness early in the day, and the 60 days rate on London for first-class Bills unsettled between 108⅛@108¼ ℘ cent. Later in the day there was a good demand, and the market left off steadier, 108¼@108⅜ ℘ cent. There is a considerable variety of Bills offering, and although the Bank of England still holds on to 5 ℘ cent. Interest, private letters and telegrams quote the Street rates full one ℘ cent. lower on good 60 day Bills, and not over 3@3½ ℘ cent. on demand loans.

In our own market the rates for Money are gradually tending to ease, although lenders are not disposed to place their balances beyond call until it is seen whether more Currency will be needed between this and the New-Year, in the South and West, to move the Cotton and Provision crops. At present the Western Cities are fully supplied, and Exchanges in favor of New-York, so that Currency is coming this way. At the South there is a better supply of National Circulation, under the Act of July, 1870, than last season, and the prospect is that Greenbacks will not be required from New-York at the Cotton ports to any perceptible extent. The Banks are discounting for their regular dealers with fair liberality, and the amount of Merchant paper offering on the Street at extra rates of discount is much smaller than a fortnight or three weeks ago. On demand loan the Brokers paid today 6@7 ℘ cent., with a few exceptions at 5 ℘ cent.

With the exception of the Public Funds, which hold firm, the Stock Exchange was less buoyant than yesterday. There was some disposition to realize on the advance in the New-York and Western Roads; but, after all, the yielding in prices was not very marked to the close of the Second Board, the chief difference from Wednesday being in the amount of business at the Boards and in the Hall of the Exchange. The advance of 2 ℘ cent. in Erie since Monday night is fairly supported, and rumor connects it with the substitution of Mr. DANIEL DREW in the management for Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, who has other and more pressing engagements to attend to. The dealings in Western Telegraph are large at advancing prices. The South Carolina Bonds continue weak, under a daily pressure to sell. The last transactions were at 35 ℘ cent. for the January and July issues.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114⅛
American Gold	111⅞	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91⅞	91⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86⅞	86⅞
Reading	109⅜	109
Chicago and Rock Island	103	101⅞
North-west Common	62⅛	61⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Pacific mail	47⅛	46⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common	57⅞	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	39
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	61⅞
Western Telegraph	64⅛	63⅞
Erie	31⅜	31
Union Pacific	25⅛	24⅞
Lake Shore, old Stock	104⅛	103
Lake Shore, Ex-Scrip	86⅛	85
Lake Shore, Scrip	80⅛	78⅞

The Railroads at the very close were steady, with a slight concession in prices.

TREASURY SALES OF GOLD—NOV. 9.

	Amount.	Bid.
Taussig, Fisher & Co.	$20,000	111.63½
Hone & Nicholas	100,000	111.62 to 111.64
Chas. Unger & Co.	50,000	111.62½
R. Baile	200,000	111.63½
W. A. & A. M. White	10,000	111.66
Thos. H. Dobinson	10,000	111.66
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	100,000	111.63½ to 111.65
Blake Brothers & Co.	100,000	111.66
White, Morris & Co.	50,000	111.62 to 111.65
L. Hart & Co.	25,000	111.68 to 111.76
L. J. Van Valkinberg	500,000	111.63 1-10
J. F. Underhill & Co.	4,500	111.61
Bates & Brown	20,000	111.68
W. T. Hatch & Son	5,000	111.63
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	40,000	111.62 to 111.63
Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	111.69
Lange, Boell & Arming	30,000	111.63 to 111.70
Schafer Brothers	100,000	111.62
B. M. Vail & Co.	50,000	111.62⅛
Gibson, Casanova & Co.	110,000	111.63 to 111.64
J. A. Zerega & Co.	100,000	111.65
Lee, Tweedy & Co.	4,500	111.61
E. Sweet & Co.	54,500	111.61 to 111.71
H. F. Verhuven & Co.	28,000	111.61
Greenbaum Brothers & Co.	44,500	111.61 to 111.71
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	67,000	111.61 to 111.65
Trevor & Colgate	77,000	111.61 to 111.67
Total	$2,000,000	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81.......115¾
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81.......115¾
5-20 reg., '62.......111⅛
5-20 coup., '62.......111⅛
5-20 reg., '64.......111⅛
5-20 coup., '64.......111⅛
5-20 reg., '65.......111⅛
5-20 coup., '65.......111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.......113⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......114
5-20 reg., '67.......113⅞
5-20 coup., '67.......114⅛
5-20 reg., '68.......114
5-20 coup., '68.......114⅛
10-40 reg.......109⅛
10-40 coup.......109⅛
6s currency.......112

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

Del. & Hud. Canal.......118
Md. Coal Co.......24
American Coal.......46
Spring M. Coal.......67
Canton Co., Balt.......71⅛
N. J. Land Imp. Co.......71
Consol. Coal of Md.......42
Western Union Tel.......63⅞
Quick. Mining Co.......18⅛
Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 24
Mariposa Mining Co.. 1⅛
Mariposa Mining Pf.. 1½
Adams Express.......86
Wells-Fargo Express. 53
Am. Mer. Union Ex.......59½
United States Ex.......58
Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 46⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.......90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.......91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.......86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.......86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.......100
Erie 1st, Ex.......95
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879.......89
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.......85
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.......85
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.......85
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93
Long Dock Bonds.......90
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.105
Harlem 1st, 7s.......100¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d.......92½
Mich. Cen. 1st. 8s, '82.115
M. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.......95
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99½
Central Pacific G. B..102⅞
Union Pacific 1st.......89¼
Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.. 77½
Un. Pacific Inc. 10s.......77¼
Ill. Central 7 ℘ c., '75.104
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.......97
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.......85½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.......75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......98
Chi. & N. W. C. B.......92
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B.......88
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......96
H. & St. Jo. Conv.......98¼
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.......92
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.. 86½
T. & W. Equip. Bds.. 80
T. & W. Cons. Conv.. 83¾
Gt. West. 1st, '88.......90
Gt. West. 2d, '93.......84⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 86¾
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.......86⅞
Galena & Chi. Ext.......100
Galena & Chi. 2d.......95
Chi., R. I. & Pacific..101
Morris & Essex 1st.......101¼
N. J. C. 1st, new.......102
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.......96
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.......95
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.......84
Chi. & Alton S. F.......97
Chi. & Alton Inc.......90¼
Ohio & Miss. 1st.......101
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 92⅛
Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons. 79⅞
Dubuque & S. C. 1st.. 94⅛
St. L. & I. M. 1st.......90¼
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s.......105
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 93
M. & St. P. 1st.......94
M. & St. P. 2d.......94
Marietta & Cin. 1st.......95
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.......86
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.......68
Tol., P. & W., E. D.......91
Tol., P. & W., W. D.......88
Tol., P. & W. 2d.......75
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......97
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Gold receipts	$1,840,129 55
Gold payments	612,521 52
Gold balance	87,870,957 38
Currency receipts	517,987 22
Currency payments	1,565,938 92
Currency balance	4,676,456 71
Customs	308,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, NOV. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58¾
Reading	109¾	109½
Lehigh Valley	—	60
Catawissa Preferred	46	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	39¾	
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¼	91½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 25th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,117,282	Increase.	£2,649
Public deposits	4,094,448	Increase.	334,355
Other deposits	23,958,163	Increase.	821,531
Government securities	15,201,028	Decrease.	600,000
Other securities	19,464,541	Decrease.	314,284
Notes unemployed	10,847,160	Increase.	1,940,625

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,083,575, being a decrease of £710,485; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,655,266, showing an increase of £1,301,845, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£21,655,266	£21,909,162
Reserve	11,571,691	13,171,697
Notes in circulation	25,083,575	23,827,465
Rate of discount	5 ℘ cent.	2½ ℘ cent.
Consols	92⅞	92⅜
French rentes	57f. 47c.	55f.

BANK OF FRANCE—OCT. 26.

	Francs. Oct. 19.	Francs. Oct. 26.
Capital of bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act 1857	7,371,396	7,391,903
Reserve bank and branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	2,115,521,405	2,195,881,870
Circulation to order	13,019,356	14,245,607
Treasury creditor	249,655,420	201,747,920
Dealers' accounts	327,597,090	305,953,511
Dealers at branches	40,773,255	41,971,637
Dividends unpaid	1,956,897	1,825,584
Discounts	37,890,983	39,014,311
Rediscounts	9,917,592	9,917,592
Reserve for losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	38,341,475	35,326,922
Total	3,076,650,622	3,087,862,700

	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	628,121,294	627,745,008
Overdue bills	684,213	2,770,632
Commercial discounts	266,915,236	270,865,402
Discounts prolonged	34,157,907	26,593,372
Treasury bonds	1,193,223,500	1,193,222,500
Discounts at branches	351,543,882	365,456,131
Advances on bullion	29,509,500	32,068,600
Advances at branches	1,219,800	1,355,700
Advances French securities	19,695,600	19,387,600
Advances at branches	12,409,300	11,958,050
Advances on R. R. stock	31,021,300	30,566,700
Advances at branches	22,714,200	22,576,100
Advances to Foncier	1,470,400	1,442,300
Advances at branches	965,600	976,450
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	71,535,187	71,535,187
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,762,458	8,762,459
Management of expenses	3,613,384	3,665,203
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	13,087,210	13,929,354
Total	3,076,650,623	3,087,862,700

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION

U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

An immediate profit of 14 per cent. and an annual increase of income of 38 per cent. will be secured to the holders of 5-20s by converting them at once into 7.30 Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS may now be obtained from the undersigned, and from banks and bankers throughout the country, at

NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

They are secured by a mortgage on ninety-one miles of *completed* road connecting the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, and having a navigable river at each end. The road forms a part of a short through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Roads, and its net earnings are largely in excess of the interest on the total issue of bonds, which is about $16,500 per mile. The business offered is sufficient to pay a large dividend on the capital stock, making the bonds absolutely safe, and a very desirable investment.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, containing full particulars, by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Within a year the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD will be in operation as a through line from the Atlantic to the Ohio, crossing the great iron beds of Virginia and the remarkable coal deposits of the Kanawha Valley. After its Western connections are completed, it will form a favorable and popular through route between the coast cities and Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco.

We are now selling the last of the FIFTEEN MILLION GOLD LOAN, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad property. These bonds combine perfect safety with a fair income, and a prospective advantage in their future market value. Holders of Five-twenties, or other high-priced securities, can exchange for these bonds, and realize a handsome increase in the amount of their invested principal and their annual income, without impairing the security of their investment.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued in $100, $500, $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest six per cent. gold, payable May and November. Price, for the present, 93 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at all the principal money centres of the world. The Company have none left, and can issue no more on their main line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000. The property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred million dollars; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Deposit account of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, the same as at a national bank.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
A. S. HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Broom-corn, bales	35
Cotton, bales	2,264
Cotton-seed, bags	507
Copper, cakes	248
Dried Fruit, pks	209
Eggs, bbls	1,203
Flour, bbls	20,696
Wheat, bushels	122,893
Corn, bushels	53,849
Oats, bushels	78,070
Rye, bushels	18,250
Barley, bushels	54,158
Grass-seed, bushels	846
Flaxseed, bags	100
Beans, bbls	238
Beans, bags	270
Peas, bushels	300
Corn-meal, bbls	470
Corn-meal, bags	470
Hemp, bales	40
Hops, bales	203
Hides, No.	225
Leather, sides	12,640
Spirits Turp., bbls	439
Crude Turp., bbls	294
Tar, bbls	10
Resin, bbls	4,055
Oil-cake, tons	110
Beef, pks	1,214
Cut-meats, pks	389
Grease, pks	182
Lard, pks	829
Stearine, pks	38
Butter, pks	3,097
Cheese, pks	4,047
Tallow, pks	445
Linseed-oil, bbls	60
Pea-nuts, bushels	187
Rice, pks	24
Starch, boxes	100
Tea, half chests	3,146
Tobacco, hhds	77
Tobacco, bxs. & cs	206
Whisky, bbls	597
Wool, bales	115

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—15,819 bushels Wheat, 15,171 bushels Corn, 1,309 bales Cotton, 72 boxes Bacon, 330 bales Leather, 5 cases do., 187 boxes Meat, 200 tcs. Beef, 386 bbls. Flour, 258 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Villafranca*, for London—23,967 bushels Wheat, 3,978 bags Oil-cake, 2,776 boxes Cheese, 204 hhds. Tobacco, 6 tcs. Tobacco, 80 cases Tobacco, 40 logs Maple, 400 boxes Lobsters, 22 cases Nails, 130 bags Clover-seed, 450 Oars, 125 tcs. Beef, 512 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Resin, 180 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 503 cases Sewing-machines, 356 cakes Scraps, 72 bbls. Potatoe-seed.

By the bark *Columbus*, for Bremen—3,844 boxes Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Tartar*, for Bilboa—1,143 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1 cooking-stove.

By the brig *Sarah Crowell*, for St. John's, P. R.—300 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 7,074 lbs. Ham, 16,679 lbs. Lard, 1,500 lbs. Butter, 100 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Florida Water, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bbls. Onions, 50 bbls. Bread, 100 boxes Petroleum, 10 bbls. Petroleum, 2,000 reams Paper, 25 bbls. Beans, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 25 bbls. Tar, 100 bdls. Hoops, 25 bags Pepper, 500 bdls. Shooks, 71 bdls. Headings, 12 bales Hops, 8 bbls. Gasoline.

By the brig *Alex. Nichols*, for Kingston—2 crates Wheels, 1 pkg. Springs, 200 Bolts, 10 cases Oysters, 3 rolls Leather, 850 lbs. Grease, 10 bbls. Kerosene, 300 boxes Candles, 5,138 lbs. Butter, 400 bushels Corn, 50 boxes Starch, 50 boxes Blue, 10 bbls. Blacking, 100 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Pork, 1,000 cases Kerosene, 125 bbls. Meal, 1,610 bbls. Flour, 120 Shooks and H., 1 case, 32 cases Chairs.

By the brig *Annie Gardner*, for Demerara—98 bbls. Pork, 12,500 lbs. Lard, 538 bushels Peas, 650 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Bread, 1,500 reams Paper, 200 boxes Cheese, 300 bbls. Potatoes, 3,090 lbs. Ham, 500 Shooks, 100 Sheep, 1 Horse, 4 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Atlantic*, for Barbados—24 Horses, 500 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Corn-meal, 175 bushels Peas, 50 kegs Tobacco, 100 bbls. Beef, 13 bbls. Pork, 75 hhds. Oil-meal, 2,700 lbs. Cheese, 6,250 lbs. Lard, 1,500 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Corn, 64 bales Hay, 100 cases Matches, 200 bbls. Crackers, 250 bbls. Bread, 150 Shooks, 50 Mules.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark *F. Reck*, 158,135 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Alexandria, Egypt, by the schooner *Island City*, 22,378 gallons Refined Petroleum, in barrels, and 120,000 gallons do. in cases....And for Queenstown, free on board, by the bark *Sea*, 106,522½ gallons Naphtha.

ASHES—Have been in demand and quoted stronger, at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is quite dull and values are nominal. Stock of Rio in first hands, 39,662 bags here and 10,658 bags at the outports, with 128,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The recent movement in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 480 bags Maracaibo, ex *Joe Kellg*, 964 bags Costa Rica, ex *Arnold*, sold for consumption on private terms; 1,300 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands. Stock of other than Rio in first hands, 11,024 bags, including 6,144 bags Maracaibo, 2,725 bags Costa Rica, 1,346 bags Mexican, 400 bags San Domingo, 375 bags Savanilla, and 34 bags Curacoa. We quote nominally as follows: Java at 24½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 14½c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@19c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@19½c.; Manila, 17½c.@19c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12½c.@13c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery, a good demand has been noted at steady prices; sales, 3,098 bales, (of which 174 bales were to arrive,) including 1,762 bales to shippers and 1,336 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, there has been a less active call, and while values were quoted firm at the opening, the closing figures showed a decline of about 1-16c. ℘ lb.; sales, 11,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 100 bales at 18 1-16c.; December, 1,400 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 700 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18½c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18½c.; February, 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; March, 200 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c.; April, 200 bales at 19 3-16c.; 200 bales December at 18¼c., 300 bales January at 18 7-16c., 200 bales February at 18 11-16c., together. And today, for November, 300 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18c., short notice; December, 100 bales at 8¼c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 400 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 100 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 500 bales at 18¼c.; January, 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 800 bales at 18 7-16c., 500 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c.; February, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18 11-16c.; March, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; April, 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18.06c.; December, 18.27c.; January, 18.47c.; February, 18.73c.; March, 18.96c.; April, 19.23c.; May, 19.50c. The receipts at this port today were 2,264 bales, including 651 bales ℘ rail, 475 bales from Savannah, 229 bales from Fernandina, 112 bales from Baltimore and 787 bales from Wilmington. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 18,121 bales, and thus far this week were 82,582 bales, against 77,226 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 546,915 bales, against 650,706 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16¾
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17¾
Low Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	19
Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19¼
Good Middling	19½	19⅝	20	20¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, since our last, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, on rather more liberal offerings of most grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,450 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7; very good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round hoop Extra Ohio, $6 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 40@$5 85
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 60@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 60@10 25

Southern Flour has been in less demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 bbls., at $7 10@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at $4 25@$5 35 ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention and has been quoted off in price 1c.@2c. a bushel. The export movement has been checked by the firmer temper apparent in the ocean freight line. The milling inquiry has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,500 bushels, all told, including White Canada, to arrive, at $1 72, in bond; White Western at $1 65@$1 73; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 64, chiefly at $1 58@$1 60 for Red, and $1 60 in store and $1 62½@$1 63½ afloat for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 55, No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 53 for Chicago and Milwaukee, closing at $1 50@$1 51 for Chicago, $1 53 for Milwaukee, afloat; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber do., $1 57@$1 58, ℘ bushel....Corn has been less freely dealt in, and has been quoted less firm, though the offerings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels, at 81c.@81½c. @82c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 78c.@78½c. for do., in store; 77c.@79c. for new do.; 80c.@83c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 80c.@92c. (nominally) for White Western, in store and afloat....Rye has been in some demand, but at rather easier prices; sales, 5,100 bushels at 92c. for State, and 87½c. for Western....Barley has been quoted firmer, on a moderate demand, and reduced offering, with sales reported of 21,000 bushels Canada West at $1 04@$1 05; also, small lots of Canada East at 95c.@96c., and Western at 80c.@82c. ℘ bushel....Barley-malt has been moderately sought after, but at irregular prices; sales 5,000 bushels Canada (with privilege of an additional 5,000 bushels) on private terms....Oats have been in very brisk demand, largely on speculative account, though in part for trade purposes, at decidedly stronger and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 235,000 bushels at 53c.@54c. for Mixed Western afloat; 51½c.@52c. for straight do., in store; 48½c.@51½c. for Black; 53c. for State; 53c.@55½c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 140 bales Bags, at 15c., and 110 bales Bagging at 14c.: market unchanged. We quote Bags, 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 13½c.@14c., in round and job lots; Domestic Cloth, 15½c.@16c.

HEMP—Sales, 300 bales Jute, at 6c.@6½c., gold; 800 bales Jute Butts at 3⅛c., currency, ℘ lb.; market steady, but generally dull. We quote American at $160 for Undressed, and $265@$275 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ℘ ton; Manila, 13⅛c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@12c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3⅜c., currency, ℘ lb.

METALS—Of Ingot Copper 50,000 lbs. changed hands at 23½c. ℘ lb.; market tame and weak. Pig-iron has been in more confident demand and quoted stronger, with sales reported of 500 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, on private terms, now held at $35 50; and 400 tons Eglinton at $32 50@$34, now quoted at $34. Of Wrought Scrap-iron 500 tons were sold on private terms. Other kinds of Iron firm and moderately sought after. Lead dull at old rates. Spelter has been in more request, and quoted up to 6½c., gold, for Silesian. Pig-tin has been in demand, with Straits now quoted up to 36½c.@36¾c., and English to 35½c.@35¾c., gold. Of Tin Plates farther sales of 1,000 boxes I. C. Charcoal were made on private terms; also, 250 boxes B. C. Coke at $6 40, gold. Of Zinc 5 casks Mussulman were sold at 8½c., now quoted at 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The main call has been for New-Orleans within our previous range; sales, at private trade, 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 39½c.@40c., and small lots of St. Croix at 38½c.@39c.; 127 bbls. old Crop New-Orleans at 55c.@58c.; 40 bbls. new crop do. at 68c.; also, at auction, 100 bbls. old crop New-Orleans at 48½c.@53c., and 75 bbls. new crop do. at 68½c.@69½c. ℘ gallon. Stock in first hands this morning, 4,146 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,179 hhds. Cuba, 536 hhds. English Islands, and 1,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at from 32c.@42c. for new; Cuba, 20c.25c. for old, and 22c.@28c. for new; English Islands, 26c.@30c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@58c. for old, and 60c. @69½c. for new, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand and held with much confidence, on the basis of $4 75@$4 87 for Strained; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $4 87½, free on board; also, 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $6@$9 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar has been moderately inquired for at uniform figures....Spirits Turpentine has been dull and weak at 68c.@68½c.; sales, 100 bbls. We quote; Spirits Turpentine, 68c.@68½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 85@$10 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in moderate request since our last, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales here include 3,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 22½c.@22¾c. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. early delivery, at 22½c.; 1,500 bbls. December delivery, at 22½c....Case Oil in light demand at unchanged figures....Crude Oil very quiet at 12½c.@13c. in bulk, and 17c. in shipping order....Naphtha unchanged....Creek quotations nominal at $4 05@$4 10 on the Upper, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Lower Roads.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active and quoted about steady. Other kinds quiet. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,300 bbls. for early delivery, at $13 12½@$13 20 for Western Mess; $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a livelier inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 12½@$13 15 for old, seller, November, $14 20 for new, seller January and February, and $14 37½ for do., seller January, February and March; sales, 2,250 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 5⅛c.@5⅝c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats continue inactive at 10c.@12c. for Hams, 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ℘ lb.; sales, 170 pks....Bacon has been moderately active since our last at about former prices; sales, 1,700 boxes, for prompt and forward delivery, at equal to 8½c.@8¾c. here, including 300 boxes Long Clear, November delivery, at 8¼c.@8¾c.; and 900 boxes, Chicago delivery, at 6¾c. for Cumberland, and 6⅞c., in part, for Short Rib, for December; 7¼c. for Short Clear, for January; and 4¾c. for Shoulders, same delivery....Lard has been in less request at about previous figures; sales have been reported of 800 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c. for Western Steam; 9⅜c.@9½c. for new do., part to arrive; 10c.@10¼c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅞c.@9¾c. for City. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 1,000 tcs., including Western Prime Steam, for December delivery, at 9⅜c., and for March at 9¼c....Beef has been in demand, in a jobbing way within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$15 for Extra Mess; sales, 140 bbls., part new. Tierce Beef has been quite active, within the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been in light demand at $23@$24 for prime brands of new, ℘ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been very moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations.

SEEDS—The better grades of Clover-seed have been in quite active request for export at stronger and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,420 bags fair to very choice at 11¼c.@11½c., closing with 11¼c. freely bid for strictly prime. Other kinds of Seed have been inactive within our former range. We quote: Clover at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 90@$1 95; Timothy, $3@$3 25 as the extremes; Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½@$2 15, gold, $1 50 ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair though less active request, and quoted firm on comparatively moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 883 hhds. and 2,478 boxes, including 520 hhds. fully good common refining Martinique at 8⅝c.; 334 hhds. St. Jago, grocery stock, good to prime, at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 28 hhds. Scotch on private terms; 1,278 boxes Derosne No. 11 at 9⅞c., and 1,200 boxes Molasses Sugar, No. 8, at 8⅝c. ℘ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8⅝c.@9½c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8½c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at 10½c.@12½c. as the extremes. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Nov. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1871	46,095	61,392	286,005	5,285
Receipts since Nov. 1	1,777	10,475	4,737	
Total	47,872	71,867	290,742	5,285
Sales since Nov. 1	4,554	9,644	16,071	10
Stock this day, Nov. 9, 1871	43,318	62,223	274,671	5,275
Stock Nov. 10, 1870	40,960	88,847	413,825	636
Stock Nov. 11, 1869	73,055	105,784	133,100	588
Stock Nov. 12, 1868	43,077	31,423	29,593	77

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Castile at 12½c.@12¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in active request at buoyant rates; sales 570,000 lbs. very common to choice at 9⅛c. @9½c., mainly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime. Of Stearine, 56,000 lbs. were sold at 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 90c. ℘ gallon. Market steady.

WHALEBONE—Arctic quoted nominally up to $1 75@$2 ℘ lb. No transactions.

FREIGHTS—The market shows more firmness in the berth line, with a much lighter offering of room, particularly by steam. The demand for accommodation has been fair, though not urgent, chiefly for Grain, Provisions and Cotton. In the chartering line there has been a less active movement without any material alteration as to rates. The demand has been mostly for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, with some inquiry for the Lumber business. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 640 bales Cotton at ⅜d. for compressed, by steam, and ½d.@5-16d., by sail, ℘ lb.; 31,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d., closing with 8d. asked for Wheat and 7½d. for Corn; 450 boxes Bacon, by steam, mostly at 30s.; 4,100 boxes Cheese, by do, at 30s.@32s. 6d.@35s.; 110 hhds. Tallow, by sail, part at 25s.; 500 pks. Butter, by steam, at 35s. ℘ ton; and 1,200 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs.; also, a British ship, 1,446 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ℘ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 8s. ℘ tierce; and 300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℘ bushel, and 700 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, a British brig, 278 tons, with 1,900 bbls. Naphtha, for the United Kingdom, on private terms; another, 250 tons, with about 1,700 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. ℘ quarter; also a Norwegian bark, 558 tons, (chartered in England,) with Grain, on private terms. For Antwerp, a British bark, 459 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 10½d. ℘ bbl. For Havre, a British bark, with 6,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For the Continent, a British bark, with 5,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Teneriffe, a Norwegian bark, with 300,000 feet Lumber from the Satilla River, at $15. For the West Indies, an American schooner, 100 tons, with Lumber from an Eastern port, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Speculative demand; prices higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19¾@$1 20¼; No. 3 do., $1 12¼; Rejected, $1 04; No. 2 Spring, seller November, $1 19¾; last half month, $1 20¾; December, $1 22@$1 22¼. CORN active and higher, chiefly on shipping account; No. 2 Mixed, 48c.; Rejected, 45½c. @46c.; seller November, 46c.@46½c.; December, 45c. RYE active and higher; No. 2 at 61c.; Rejected, 53c.@54c. OATS active and higher; sales at 33¼c.; seller November, 32¼c.@33c.; December, 33c.; January, 33c.@33½c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 53½c.@54c.; No. 3 do., 44c.@45c.; Rejected Spring, 34c.@34½c. PORK firm and in fair demand; sales at $12 75; seller December, $12 75; January, $12 87½@$13; February, $13 12½@$13 50; March, $13 35@$14 40. GREEN MEATS steady; Hams, Short Rib, 5¼c.@5½c. OLD MEATS steady and firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. All loose Beef HAMS steady and firm at 19c.@20c. WHISKY in fair demand and higher; sales at 88c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firmer; sales at $3 70@$3 95 for common to good; $4@$4 25 for extra. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7¼c.; Corn, do., 7c. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 52,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 59,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat 105,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS three days: Wheat, 325,000 bushels; Corn, 214,000 bushels; Oats, 224,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unsettled; Wheat, 15c.@16c. to New-York; three loads taken early at former price. FLOUR steady. WHEAT stronger; demand fair; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 37; 1,300 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 50; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, in lots, at $1 34@$1 35. CORN strong; offerings light; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 64c. OATS in good demand and firm; sales, 68,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 43c. Other Grains neglected. PROVISIONS—Pork, $13 50; Lard, 10c. HIGHWINES nominally 94c.@95c. CATTLE—Receipts, 493 head, making the supply, 5,243 head or 319 cars, against 236 cars at the same time last week; the late arrivals mostly through consignment; market rules active at unchanged prices; sales, 18 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,166 lbs. at $4 25; 54 Indiana, averaging 1,130 lbs. at $5; 201 Ohio, ranging from 1,138 to 1,372 lbs. at $4 75@$6. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,623 head; market dull at ½c. lower; sales, 107 Canada Sheep, averaging 125 lbs., at $5; 971 Ohio Sheep ranging from 80 lbs. to 94 lbs., at $4 50 @$5 25; 1,117 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 71 lbs. to 85 lbs., at $4@$4 62½. HOGS—Receipts, 3,358 head; market quiet; prices steady and unchanged; sales, 2,347 head at $4@$4 50 for common to choice.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43; sales, 11,500 bushels White Canada, in bond, at $1 56. CORN dull; sales, 3 cars at 71c.@72c. BARLEY in good demand and market for choice classes firm; sales, 10,000 bushels ordinary Upper Lake Canada at 90c., 7,500 bushels do. at 91c., 29,000 bushels Prime do. at 92c., and 9,300 bushels Bay Quinte at 95c. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted and $1 55 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $25@$26 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 9c. to New-York, to hold in boats; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, and $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 76c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—27,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Barley, 461,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—34,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Barley, 8,400 bushels Rye, 853,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $5@$5 25; Extra Winter, $5 50@$5 65; Double Extra Winter, $5 75@$6; Family Winter, $7@$7 25. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; No. 3 Red, $1 38@$1 39; No. 2 do., $1 50. CORN steady; Mixed, 41c.; Yellow, 42c.@42½c., on track at East St. Louis; Yellow, mixed, 44c.; White, in elevator, 46c.@47c. OATS firmer; No. 2 in bulk, 34c.@35c.; sacked, 39c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE held higher; No. 2, 68c.@68½c. WHISKY higher at 89c. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK, BACON and LARD quiet and unchanged. HOGS—$3 65@$3 85. CATTLE—$3 25@$4 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye and 2,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—FLOUR in good demand; Family, $6 60@$6 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Red, $1 40@$1 43. CORN dull and drooping; New, 46c. @47c.; Old, 54c.@55c. RYE steady, 76c.@78c. OATS dull and unchanged, 35c.@40c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged, $12 75. LARD dull and unchanged. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged; nothing doing in old; new Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. BACON quiet and unchanged; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. Sugar-cured HAMS nominally 13c.@14c. Live HOGS in good demand at $4 40@$4 50; receipts, 10,000; demand chiefly to fill contracts. WHISKY steady at 88c. Green MEATS dull at 4¼c.@4½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Quercitron BARK—No. 1 steady at $33. CLOVER-SEED active at $10 50@$11 25. TIMOTHY nominal at $3 75. FLAXSEED, $1 90. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $14 50. LARD, 9½c. FLOUR quiet and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 62½@$6 25. WHEAT firm; Pennsylvania and Western Red, $1 57@$1 60. CORN active and higher; Yellow, 75c.; New do., 60c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 73c.@75c. OATS steady at 48c.@53c. BARLEY firm at 80c. for Iowa. BARLEY-MALT firmer and higher, at $1 10@$1 30. WHISKY dull at 89c.@90c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—COTTON quiet but firm; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c. FLOUR unchanged, but a better feeling in the market. WHEAT active and firmer; Pennsylvania, $1 62@$1 63. CORN firm; Yellow, Southern, 70c.@72c.; White do., 68c.@72c. OATS firmer at 47c.@51c. Rye firm at 90c.@98c. Mess PORK steady at $14 50. BACON unchanged and firm. LARD firm at 10c. Western BUTTER—Demand for Rolls exceeds the supply; holders firm at 24c.; lower grades in good supply and quiet. WHISKY quiet at 91½c.@92c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 22½; No. 2, $1 19¾. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2, 32½c. CORN in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 48½c. RYE firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 61½c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Fall, 54c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and 40,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour and 172,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Nothing doing in WHEAT. State RYE freely offered at 85c. and no buyers. CORN very dull and market depressed; sales, 500 bushels Western Mixed, afloat, at 73c. BARLEY—Market strong; sales, 2 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at 85c.; 4,700 bushels Lake Shore six-rowed, afloat, at 73c.; 3 cars Mixed State at 82c. OATS dull; sales at 52½c. @55c. for Western and State.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 36@$1 37. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady; sales at 39c. PETROLEUM—Refined quiet; car lots, 21½c.@22c.; small lots, 22½c.@23c.; Crude dull and heavy; sales at $5.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 58c.@60c. OATS dull and drooping; sales at 50c. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; Keg, 11c.@11½c. PORK dull and scarce; sales at $14 50. BACON in good demand; Shoulders, 8c.@8½c.; Sides, 8½c.@9c.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 1,390 bales; exports, coastwise, 694 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,410 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 5,852 bales; gross, 6,555 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,718 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 73,900 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—COTTON irregular, in good demand; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 4,578 bales; exports to Spain, 780 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 52,588 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 1,475 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 24,934 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 56; No. 1 White, $1 46. CORN dull and lower; sales at 60c. OATS dull; declined; sales at 58c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £563,000 sterling.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 93.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, Nov. 9—5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 57f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at New-Orleans, shipping or shipped, have been made at 9 9-16d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. ℘ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. Beef, 60s. ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 45s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛c.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9⅛d. for Middling. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11½d.@12d. ℘ gallon.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (Italian opera) —Miss Christina Nilsson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens.

STADT THEATRE.—THE HUGUENOTS—Mr. Theo. Wachtel.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE CRITIC—Mr. Charles Mathews.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE—(Opera Bouffe.)—Aimee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY —FARCES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF INDIAN CARTOONS.

LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS.—PRODIGAL SON.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

What Republicans Have To Learn.

To use a victory wisely is sometimes as difficult as to win one, and we hope that all earnest friends of reform will take care not to throw away their present opportunities, either by lack of judgment or excess of confidence. We must go on as we have begun, inviting the aid of honest men, irrespective of party, and taking care that the Government of this City is not made a bone for hack politicans to fight over. Whatever differences our fellow-citizens may have in regard to national politics, they ought to treat City affairs as occupying a kind of neutral ground. A man may wish to see the Democracy in power, and yet be a most desirable person to call in for consultation when any question of City management is concerned. So that we secure an upright Government, we ought not even to ask to which party the men belong who carry it on. Of course it will be a very difficult work to construct such a Government, but plenty of acute minds will be devoted to the task between this and next January, and we shall be sure to succeed in the end. We have already received innumerable proposals for a new City charter. But in such an undertaking as this the old proverb is true—"more haste the less speed." The professional politicians, of course, offer to take the job on contract. They are very anxious to relieve the people of all trouble in the matter. But the fact is that professional politicians are at a discount. It is often said that if the horse knew his own power, the man would not drive him very far. Well, the people have found out *their* power, and depend upon it they will not be so slow to use it in the future as they have been in the past. They will exercise a thorough check upon the "political" jobs concocted in bar-rooms and at hole-and-corner meetings. The insignificant schemers and wire-pullers who think *they* won the election on Tuesday, and propose to "run" the next Legislature, will be sent spinning before they have had time to show much more of their cleverness.

There is another set of men for whom a very bad time indeed is in store, as we warned them long ago. They would not believe us then—perhaps they will condescend to pay a little attention now. We refer to those despicable scamps, the *professional bribers*, who make annual pilgrimages to Albany for the purpose of acting as agents between the Orange S. Winanses and the Tweeds or Fisks of politics. The chief of this dirty gang is A. D. BARBER, commonly called the "King of the Lobby." TWEED has doubtless already "seen" him, and set him to work to find out the price of the newly-elected members of the Legislature. Wherever this man, BARBER, is seen next year at Albany, we will have a man on his traces, and we hope to bring the rascal to justice by hook or by crook, no matter how much time it may require to do it. We will do our part toward making this a very unpleasant and unprofitable Winter for BARBER and all his underlings. He is at the head of the vilest trade to which any human being ever put his hand. It is bad enough to take a bribe—but to go about the world making it a business to offer bribes, to live upon that business, and to be ready to sacrifice country and principle to the disgusting work, is to sink to the lowest depths of baseness. This fellow, BARBER, must be made to understand that his infamous calling can no longer be practiced with impunity. The Democrats have elected very bad men to the Legislature. But we can manage them. The notoriously corrupt Republicans can also be prevented from doing further mischief, thanks to the majority we have secured. There is no fear of the scale being turned against us by a scoundrel like WINANS "selling out." The Legislature will not fail to understand the warning which the people have now delivered to all the tools of corrupt factions. As for TOM FIELDS, who has cheated Gov. SEYMOUR out of his election, the majority is large enough to see justice done. It is quite certain that the sting of all such rascals is drawn, and that there will be no serious impediment to accomplishing the end which the people have had in view —the establishment of a good and sound Government on principles which will be satisfactory to the honest men of all parties.

The Work Yet to be Done.

Tammany found its Sedan on Tuesday; we must have a counterpart to the capitulation of Paris before the war can be considered at an end. The Committee of Seventy meets to-night, and we hope that no thought of disbanding, just yet, will enter into its counsels. Much work remains to be done before the emancipation of the City can be considered complete, and the work is of a kind that demands the co-operation of the body of representative citizens who have already done so much for New-York. First comes the necessity for a prompt and thorough prosecution of the men who were concerned in the numerous frauds upon the ballot-boxes perpetrated on Tuesday. This work should not be entirely left to the contesting candidates and friendly political organizations. These frauds are an outrage and an insult to every voter, and their punishment ought to be seen to by the elected guardians of the people's rights.

Again, there are the prosecutions against TWEED and his confederates. Mr. O'CONOR and his associates can, of course, be trusted to conduct these with vigor and decision, but there is an enormous mass of evidence implicating other members of the Ring, which can be more readily got at now than at any time previous, and this the people look to the Committee to sift and render available for use in a Court of justice. It will hardly serve to improve the future morality of our public servants, if PETER B. SWEENY is to be allowed to sneak out of his official responsibilities, carrying with him in safety some six or seven millions earned in the course of five years, during which he had no visible occupation save that of plundering the public. Nor would it be a very edifying spectacle if Mayor HALL should be permitted to adopt the suggestion of the *Evening Post* and quietly take himself off to Europe, without accounting for that criminal participation in glaring fraud which so good a Democrat as SAMUEL J. TILDEN has brought home to him. If men can steal and betray public trust in every possible form, and find that no worse penalty awaits being found out than a deprivation of office, we shall find the line of public plunderers as endless as that of *Banquo's* offspring. A wealthy corporation which declines to prosecute a defaulting clerk, is not generally held to have advanced the standard of business morality. A much graver condemnation would be deserved by the community that allowed men to go scot-free who had not only stolen out of the rich man's abundance, but had also laid violent hands upon the hard-won earnings of the poor.

It should further be remembered that though most people believe that TWEED and HALL must resign, they have as yet shown no disposition to do so. Every Department of the City Government remains pretty much as it did before the election, and if the pressure of public condemnation is one whit relaxed, they will continue so till the end of the year at least. That we have an honest and incorruptible public servant in the Controller's office cannot be too often recalled to mind. Financially speaking, we have tided over a most unexampled crisis simply in virtue of that fact, and now that the people has indorsed the cause which he represents, money is being offered more than sufficient in amount to meet all the current obligations of the City. But, so long as the Departments are in dishonest hands, Mr. GREEN can only partially check the leakage of public money. It is impossible for him to know, for instance, whether men on the pay-rolls of TWEED's Department actually perform the work with which they are credited. Certificates in legal form may cover a good many frauds, which no amount of vigilance in the Controller's office can detect. Every day that the rump of the Tammany administration remains in power undoubtedly costs the tax-payers several thousands of dollars, which are either stolen or wasted. Undiminished energy on the part of the Reformers can alone terminate a state of things so anomalous. Nor, if there be any foundation for the latest rumor of TWEED's meditating a departure for Europe, is there the less cause for continued vigilance on the part of the Committee of Seventy and of the people. A man who has stolen millions must not be allowed to get off by forfeiting bail for one million, and altogether escaping punishment. Justice and self-preservation alike demand that we shall finish thoroughly the work which has been, so far, so well done.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds.

It is quite time that the Ring which exists in Brooklyn should be broken up. It came into existence about the same time as the famous combination in New-York, and it has been just as bad, in a somewhat different way, ever since. It strikingly resembles the Tammany Ring in many particulars. It is made up mainly of Democratic politicians, but it has the help of several influential Republican office-holders. It controls the entire administration of the city and county. It is corrupt and wasteful, and despises the law. It has long been supported by Democrats out of sincere partisanship, and they are becoming sick of it. Finally, it has repeatedly made use of the same machinery for securing fraudulent elections that Tammany has employed. It is needless to add that, at Albany and at home, in political and in social relations, the intimacy between its leaders and those of Tammany has been of the closest kind.

The rock on which this Ring bids fair to go to ruin is the recklessness of its members in perpetrating and conniving at election frauds. Two years since, this was shown in a way that came near costing it its life, and would have done so had "SAM" MORRIS, the District-Attorney of the county, been as clean-handed as he was courageous. The most open and shameful frauds were then proven. Inspectors made false returns in a manner so bungling, and with such palpable direction from the powers that were, that when MORRIS hauled a score of the offenders before the Court, then presided over by an impartial Judge, the Ring knew that its existence was in peril. Astute counsel was employed in the person of WINCHESTER BRITTON, the present Democratic District-Attorney elect, to pettifog the case until "pressure" could be brought to bear on MORRIS to compel him to abandon the prosecutions. With the aid of the State officials this was accomplished, and the Ring took a new lease of power. That lease it has used with the utmost energy and ingenuity up to the present hour. Its tactics have not been so bold, but they have been quite as evil as those of Tammany. It has operated not so much in jobs that swell the general taxes—in these it has actually economized—but in jobs that were either paid for by special assessments or were sustained by the issue of bonds. Of the former, the pavement of Atlantic-avenue and Fulton-avenue, and numerous smaller "improvements," are specimens; of the latter the New-York Bridge and the storage reservoir are samples. It is impossible to say how much the Ring has stolen in these directions. Two things are certain—that the bonded debt of the city has been stated at the enormous figure of thirty-five million dollars, and this statement has had no authoritative denial, and that all efforts to procure the publication of the accounts and pay-roll of the City Government, including the Water Board, have failed. At the last election these facts told heavily against the Ring ticket. It is conceded that the majority on the State ticket has been cut down one-third since last year; that one Senatorial district has been reclaimed; that four of nine Assemblymen have been carried this year, where last year there was but one, and in 1869 none; and that the Republican candidate for City Controller has been elected. In the midst of the revulsion of feeling against the Democracy which produced these results, the Ring's supremacy was threatened. It is evident that an effort has been made to save it by fraud. This is plainly charged by the candidates who have suffered by it. It is conceded by the local Democratic paper that "repeaters were at work." The *World* admits the force of the proofs of fraud adduced. It is not easy to deny it. In four heavy Democratic Wards, which have been thickly populated for years, and where the population has rather been driven out by factories than found room to increase, the Democratic vote has risen by from fifty to sixty per cent., while the Republican vote remains unchanged. In one district of the Fourteenth Ward—a heavy Democratic Ward—the returns were not made till 9 o'clock the morning after the election, and then it was found that the Democratic candidate for Assembly had received 130 votes more than the State ticket, and the same number more than his rival, who was returned defeated by a score or so of votes. In one district of the Sixth Ward, where less than 900 votes were cast in 1870, 1,360 votes are recorded, which, besides being an increase of over fifty per cent., is a number that must have required the polling of two votes a minute the day through, whereas, in point of fact, there was a very light vote cast.

On this and similar evidence which we cannot now notice, a meeting has been called at the Academy of Music to-night to take measures to bring the frauds that have been committed to light, to remedy the wrong inflicted on the constituents of the candidates counted out, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of the frauds. The meeting will be presided over by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and be addressed by Democrats as well as Republicans. We bespeak for it a full attendance. It is a shame that just as the New-York Ring is broken at the polls the citizens of Brooklyn should be made the victims of such wicked frauds. Let the meeting to be held to-night be the beginning of the end for the Ring. The same energy, unity of purpose and disinterested devotion exist among good men of both parties on one side of the East River as on the other. Let them be brought into action in the same way and the result will be the same.

Purple and Fine Linen.

The Queen of Belgium has been sued for a dress-maker's bill, and fashionable Europe, or such of it as the desolation of Paris has left, is greatly exercised by the scandal. The account on which the action has been brought is for 67,000 francs, and the Queen refuses to pay because she says it is exorbitant. Like her sister milliner of Boston, who lately set the example, the Brussels *modiste* insists that her charges are absurdly moderate, and proposes to establish the fact in a Court of law. The occasion has been used by some sensible writers in Europe to to discuss the subject of the preposterous extravagance of female dress, and to suggest that a fitting time has arrived to agitate vigorously for reform.

Is not the time as favorable for the same suggestion among ourselves? Reform is the watchword of the hour, and its successful application to political abuses may judiciously prompt the effort to apply it to social ones. We of this community all know, what with heavy taxes and the high price of rents and food, how very hard it has been for people of moderate means to make both ends meet. It will scarcely be denied that the average cost of female dress among us since the close of the war has been unreasonably great. Nor is this the whole of the evil. The tendency has been to copy in feminine attire unfortunate models. French fashions of a certain type have been most in vogue. Now there is no doubt that French cut and adornment are, in general, more elegant and stylish than others. As between average French and English dress-making there is notoriously no comparison. But it is not this that is objected to. The evil lies in copying, consciously or unconsciously, the fashions of the *demi-monde*, or, to use the words of an earnest contemporary, in the constant attempt "to match the dress of domestic life against that which is avowedly contrived to advertise and to allure." It is not well that there should thus be room for doubt on matters so delicate, or that modern civilization should be so much less scrupulous than ancient civilization in what so nearly touches the purity and decorum of society.

But if this special objection were removed, that which refers to mere expenditure is grave, and tends to become more so. No woman likes to be worse dressed than her friends and neighbors, and no man likes to see his wife subjected to such a mortification. Thus it happens that every lady who unfortunately dresses beyond her means, injures not only herself, but probably many others. Thus also it frequently happens that men are blamed for overworking themselves, for rushing into stock speculations, for being discontented with moderate situations, and being feverishly anxious to better themselves, when in fact they are constantly running behindhand and feel the desperate necessity to look for means for extrication. Of course there are other things for which more money is spent than can be afforded besides female dress. The age runs to luxury, and this is only one form of it. It is, however, a form of serious magnitude, so serious as in some cases to have swamped handsome incomes and destroyed every hope of future competency. Out of evil comes good, as we all hope and sometimes see. But the lesson of ruined Paris—where erstwhile fashionable dames from faded finery passed to sackcloth, and those who had been used to the sumptuous fare of "Phillipe's," or the *Frères Provencaux*, struggled for crusts and fought for bitter apples—seems in this wise imperfectly learned. Therefore, the movement started at Berlin by the Crown Princess of Prussia, and just taken up in London by the ladies of the Social Science Congress, is cheering and commendable.

This movement avowedly is to cultivate "plainness and modesty of dress, with good taste, befitting materials, but no extravagance nor meretricious display." Would it be too much to expect that ladies of social power in New-York would follow the example? No Quaker fashion is indicated here, no extreme of any sort, but merely that return to simple grace and rational cost from which existing modes have so widely strayed. There is hardly a point about present female attire, from the pillows of false hair on the head to the torturing high heels of the feet, that is not inartistic and objectionable for other reasons besides that of outlay. It is idle, we are well aware, to inveigh against fashion *as* fashion; but when fashion happens to be hideously unbecoming as well as unjustifiably extravagant and demonstrably unwholesome, we may hope, at least, that its reign will be ephemeral.

Our Police Force.

Probably no body of men of the same number in this City felt more sincerely rejoiced at the result of Tuesday's election than the Police force. The members of this force have been miserably humiliated during the last two months. They have been compelled by their superiors, including among the Commissioners two so-called Republicans who are a disgrace to the name, to do the dirty work of the Tammany candidates—to intimidate voters, to break up processions, to disturb meetings, and to withhold their protection from those exposed to the violence of the Tammany roughs. On Tuesday, the degradation of the force in many quarters was carried to its extreme limit, and policemen were engaged in taking the most unjustifiable liberties with the right of the people to vote peaceably and independently. They were found allowing the rowdies of Tammany to block the polls, to assault or threaten challengers, to interfere with voters, to practice frauds on the ballots before their very eyes. Doubtless they performed this contemptible part,—revolting as it must have been to every man who had the remotest knowledge of his duty as an officer,—at the bidding of those whom they are accustomed to obey. "HANK" SMITH and "BEN" MANIERRE—both calling themselves "Republicans"—heartily obeyed the bidding of their Tammany masters. We hope they will be made to smart for it when the Legislature meets. They staked their all on the success of Tammany; let them abide by the result. It is impossible that the public can be well served until the Police force is taken out of the domain of politics altogether. We do not want it a "Republican" or a "Democratic" body of men—but a *Police force*, with but one master, the public. The men will then do their duty with a good heart, and will not be at the beck and call of every rascally politician.

It will be among the most important duties of the Reform Legislature to carry out these reforms. We have been taught by melancholy experience the dangers to which the present system exposes us. The Police force under the really non-partisan Board of Commissioners and the discipline of Superintendent KENNEDY, had become so strong in its good qualities, that it was slow work demoralizing it. But the demoralization had progressed far, and was going on at an alarmingly rapid rate, when the people laid hands on the whole corrupt system of which it is the result. It will be the work of the next Legislature to reorganize the force, and provide for its appointment and government in a way to protect the people from a repetition of the experience it has just gone through. The work is not less delicate than it is momentous. It will require patience, sagacity and courage. Interference with the Police on the part of Republican politicians is likely to prove as dangerous in the long run, and is in principle as unjustifiable as that practiced by Democrats, and it must be as rigidly guarded against. What the people want is an efficient machinery which shall perform its work with regularity and certainty, no matter what political influences may be brought into play to divert or weaken it. To such machinery the people are entitled, and they will expect to obtain it before the close of the next session of the Legislature.

Montreal's "Consecrated Pain-Killer."

A new religious quack has turned up in Canada. The local papers say he is a Father of the Trappist Order of St. Bernard. Not long ago he came over from France, with "many hundred gallons" of mysterious fluid, the ingredients of which are kept a dead secret. The stuff may be spoiled claret or sugared water to the common world, but to the faithful whom the worthy Father succeeds in gulling, it is a consecrated elixir of wondrous efficacy. His manner of introducing it to public notice is odd and worth describing. The first trials seem to have been made at the French Canadian settlements on the St. Lawrence. The Rivière du Loup has been profitably canvassed, as well as Sorel and Three Rivers. During the usual services in the Roman Catholic churches, the Trappist, we are assured, holds forth in glowing terms on the qualities of his elixir. It was "revealed" to him when a missionary among a semi-barbaric tribe in the Old World. He got the necessary constituents in Paris. It has now been "consecrated," which, in this sense, appears to operate like taking out a patent, and is capable of curing every ill that flesh is heir to. No language, however roseate or hyperbolical, could more than do it justice. In a word, its effect is simply miraculous. Yet, notwithstanding its inestimable preciousness, the fluid could be had after service for four shillings a bottle, and no money returned. Few will be surprised to hear that this impudent enterprise is entirely successful. Hundreds, it is said, in one congregation bought the stuff, the excellent Trappist informing his customers that the proceeds were to go toward rebuilding the decayed monastery of the Order of which he is a member.

We are further informed that the bottles have a figure of the Virgin Mary blown, apparently as a trade mark, on the glass, and that the contents resemble certain well-advertised "pain-killers" in look and odor. To employ the pulpit as a place from which to advertise nostrums is certainly an original idea, and, if it is to be continued, we might soon expect to hear of the cure-all pills or somebody's pain-killer extolled in choice rhetoric from the same sacred platform. Yet, although the absurdity of the affair may cause a smile, it is no pleasant thing to be told that the people of the St. Lawrence are ignorant enough to stand such outrageous imposition, or that the superior ecclesiastics of the diocese will allow the experiment. Such a prostitution of the Church, and such playing on the superstition of the ignorant and lowly, is a disgrace to our age and to the American continent. It appears that the Trappist Father, after doing a splendid stroke of business in the rural districts, betook himself to the wider field of Montreal. Here, however, we are glad to say, he does not seem to have been allowed to use the churches for his knavish purpose, and we can well believe that intelligent Roman Catholics would wish to discountenance him everywhere. Nevertheless, the "consecrated pain-killer" is reported to be on sale in Montreal, and to find many purchasers; and a French newspaper there publishes an elaborate laudation of its amazing qualities, and of the saint-like merits of the archcharlatan, its vender.

The New Hasheesh.

A London paper, usually distinguished for the temperateness of its statements on practical subjects, has made an astounding discovery. The strange drug, which has been reported of late to be a kind of universal panacea, which cures corns and headaches, rheumatism and sea-sickness, is likewise found, as the Indian says, "to make drunk come." It ministers not only to the body but to the mind diseased, and so potent has been found its spell that the *Spectator* gravely assures its readers that there are now more than two hundred thousand "chloral drunkards" in the community wherein it is published. We have not yet heard of the number of such inebriates among ourselves, but we may yet hear in fashionable saloons of choral "smashes" and "cocktails," and, as the stuff is credited with the alluring character of being "a stimulant without a reaction," its popularity will become unbounded.

Unfortunately for the chlorine dissipation of the future, its prophet has made some queer blunders. To make out his case he thought it expedient to declare that a single London chemist sells two tons of the drug a month. Now, an expert has made a calculation founded on the following data: the maximum dose of chloral is sixty grains—one hundred, it is said, would kill a prize-fighter—two tons a month, by simple reduction, comes to something over a million grains a day, and to sell a "maximum dose" in each case, seventeen thousand customers must go to the shop daily to buy. The absurdity of this is manifest, and it throws a fabulous air over the whole story. Chloral is doubtless useful in *materia medica*, and will probably be more so when better known; but that it is likely to rival the drug to which DE QUINCY and COLERIDGE owed their madness is not probable. One reason for this is that its use is so hazardous. Some constitutions are extremely susceptible to it, and while for convenience, sixty grains is called a maximum dose, people are said to have died under thirty. The limited number of deaths from chloral in the present advanced condition of post-mortem test is clearly another weighty argument against the *Spectator's* hypothesis. Still another important objection lies in the "cumulative" nature of the drug. One small dose may not poison, but a succession of small doses may; and no one can tell, save by trying, which of the two, if either, is to happen. Under these discouraging circumstances, it is not to be wondered at if those who crave artificial exhilaration should confine themselves to the safer if more vulgar alcoholic stimulants—to the seductive products of Indian hemp or the poppy, or, in a word, should limit themselves to the ills they have rather than fly to others that they know not of. There are plenty of people in the world willing to poison themselves, no doubt, but most of them have a fancy for taking their own time about it, and not having the catastrophe come in the way of a surprise.

Reformers at the Right Kind of Work.

The action of the Apollo Hall Democratic Reform Association, in appointing a committee to investigate and punish the frauds committed at the recent election, bids fair to prove of the utmost importance.

A subcommittee, consisting of the lawyers ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., and HENRY L. CLINTON, have been busily at work since the formation of the Committee in collecting facts and evidence, which pour in upon them from every side. They have already discovered a number of the most aggravated cases of election frauds, implicating not only inspectors and canvassers, but policemen; and they will, it is hoped, be able to trace the matter home to the leaders, in whose interest and by whose direction these frauds upon the right of suffrage were committed.

Every citizen having any information which will lead to the detection of any similar frauds is earnestly requested to assist in the punishment of men who have so long overridden the will of the people.

MINOR TOPICS.

Calamities fall thick and fast upon the heads of Tammany politicians. The notorious "JIM" IRVING, who was expelled from the last Legislature for a personal assault upon a fellow Democrat, and who ran as a Tammany candidate for two offices (Assemblyman and Alderman) on Tuesday last, and was defeated in both, was arrested yesterday for a felonious assault upon a United States Deputy Marshal while in the discharge of his official duty. The "hero of a hundred disgraceful election rows," as he is described in the reports, discovered to his astonishment that his Aldermanic dignity was of no avail as a protection against Uncle Sam's justice, and he had the mortification of seeing handcuffs placed upon his wrists, preparatory to being marched off to Ludlow-street Jail. The victim of his last brutality lies in a dangerous condition from his wounds, and there is a fair prospect that Alderman "JIM" IRVING may find his way to Sing Sing or to the gallows ahead of his Tammany masters.

What has become of NATHANIEL SANDS? We have heard nothing from him since that great financial achievement of his, in which he saved the City sixteen millions of dollars by selling fifteen millions worth of its bonds, and pocketing $75,000 for his trouble. We trust that so brilliant a genius as SANDS is not to be allowed to sink into obscurity, or to have his light hid under a bushel—at least not until he is made to disgorge that $75,000 of the people's money which he has in his pocket. If the venerable PETER COOPER, who was so "dumbfounded" at SANDS' treachery, has recovered from his amazement, we trust he will take immediate steps to recover the money which the City has lost through the treachery of his friend. Mr. COOPER has indorsed SANDS' character before the public for the last two years, and doubtless feels himself in some degree responsible for the tricks of his model financier.

France is attacking the educational problem, and seems bent upon solving it thoroughly. Compulsory education has already been decreed in Paris, and the Provincial General Councils are showing a disposition to follow the example of the Department of the Seine. Frenchmen have succeeded in showing that they understand very clearly the causes of their demoralization. It is cheering to find that they are not deficient in the energy required to remedy them. But, as shown by the Minister of Public Instruction at the recent annual meeting of the five Academies of Paris, the social ills of France cannot all be reached by educating the masses. Here is his trenchant summary of them:

> "We have replaced glory by gold, work by speculation, faith and honor by skepticism, party struggle by competition of interests, the school by the club, &c. To absolve or glorify immorality; to make much of loose women; to gratify our eyes with luxury, our ears with the tales of orgies; to aid in the manœuvres of public robbers or to applaud them; to laugh at morality, and only believe in success; to love nothing but pleasure, adore nothing but force; to replace work with a fecundity of ideas; to speak without thinking; to prefer noise to glory; to erect sneering into a system, and lying into an institution—is this the spectacle that we have seen?—is this the society that we have been?"

These things were fostered by a democratic Imperialism. We have seen something not unlike this picture under our Imperialist Democracy. Both systems were equally devoid of soul and conscience, and both have left enough of their poison in the society of Paris and in that of New-York to require years to eradicate.

The weight of evidence, including the *Herald's* statement to the contrary, is that TWEED has not resigned his position in the Department of Public Works, and does not intend to resign his seat in the Senate. Why should he? If he be the innocent man he pretends, and if he is satisfied that the work of bruisers and ballot-box stuffers is a verdict of the people, why should he not make all the hay he can in the few sunshiny days that are left him, and present himself at Albany as the fit representative of the "scab" of New-York? But there should be no suspicion that he will be allowed to act as a Senator at Albany. The Senate is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and there is no law which requires it to receive in its circle a proven thief, whose presence there would be a public scandal of the grossest kind. Doubtless there will be sentimentalists to prate of not pursuing a beaten scoundrel any further. But we call all honest men's attention to the fact that TWEED is to-day as unrepentant as ever, that he is "shoving" his property into the hands of his relations, and that his escape from State Prison would be only less humiliating to the decent part of New-York than would have been the success of the Tammany ticket at the polls.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that it is the intention of the Administration to warn the Apaches, who have been particularly unruly, that they will be pursued for crime as surely as they will be helped if they behave themselves. At the same time the whites are to be notified that they too will be held to strict account. This is as it should be. Lieut. WHITMAN has already informed the Government that there are signs of preparation to repeat the Fort Grant massacre. If there can be a general infusion of common sense and justice into the treatment of the Indian question in relation to the whites as well as the red men, the country will be the gainer in both lives and money, as well as in reputation.

It is possible to hate the BONAPARTES very thoroughly and yet extract a good deal of sentiment out of the sale of the toys of the Prince Imperial. It was the misfortune of this little man to be born to a destiny which was too big for him, and the desperate efforts of his instructors to cram artillery and fortification into his tiny head, through the medium of his toys, is calculated to excite genuine compassion. There is a touch of nature, too, in his boyish preference for a Punch and Judy show, which recalls the desire of the sickly inheritor of many hopes—the young NAPOLEON II.—to be allowed to get out to help in making mud pies. The Emperor and Empress may hanker after their departed greatness, but to the unfortunate Prince Imperial it must be a genuine relief to be rid of those dreadful toy counterscarps, demi-lunes and fortresses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

BENEFIT REPRESENTATION AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE take a joint benefit to-night at the Grand Opera-house. This will be an occasion of farewell, and several circumstances unite to make it interesting. Among these the fact that "Eileen Oge" is to be acted for the last time will be observed, and will doubtless stimulate a large attendance. The popularity of the beneficiaries, and the merits by which that popularity has been gained, are well known, and we trust that the fine engagement of the FLORENCES at the Grand Opera-house will wind up to-night with all deserved prosperity.

Musical.

ORATORIO PERFORMANCES.

The New-York Harmonic Society is now preparing for a recital of "The Messiah," to occur, with Mr. DOLBY's artists as the soloists, at Steinway Hall. At the rehearsal on Monday, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. PECH, in acknowledgment of his exertions in behalf of the Society, and of his recent services, publicly rendered, in New-York and Brooklyn.

Barnum's Big Show.

Mr. BARNUM's traveling museum, menagerie and circus will open on Monday next, at the Empire Rink, for a short season. In addition to the Great Show, which met with such brilliant success in the Eastern and New-England States, Mr. BARNUM announces that he will open the International Zoological Garden, containing over 500 specimens of the animal kingdom, and also a Polytechnic Institute. These combined and attractive features render it necessary that the exhibition should remain open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., with hippodramatic performances afternoon and evening. Judging from the preparations for the season at the Rink there can be no hesitation in announcing that Mr. BARNUM will astonish his friends and the public by the manifold attractions prepared for them.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.

The First Reformed Church Congregation—Laying of the Corner-Stone—Imposing and Solemn Services.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a large attendance of the members and adherents of the First Reformed Church in Brooklyn, of which Rev. Dr. KIMBALL is pastor, assembled at the corner of Wyckoff-street and Powers-street to witness the ceremony of the laying of a corner-stone of a new church in connection with the old Reformed Dutch Church in Joralemon-street. The building is 80 feet by 90 feet, and fronts on Wyckoff-street; it is 25 feet high to the cornice, has a solid foundation of blue stone laid in cement, rising about 10 feet, forming a basement. It is constructed of brick with a slate roof. Among the prominent laymen present were noticed Dr. Mason, M. D., Messrs. Oscar Schenck, C. Fowler, Geo. E. Brinckerhoff, James Scott, Adam Gray, Henry M. Curtis and A. J. Beeckman, who assisted in the ceremony. The excellent choir of the church sang some choice hymns and anthems. Dr. KIMBALL delivered a very short address before and after the laying of the stone, by himself, and Dr. MASON, and then Mr. A. J. BEECKMAN read a document dated 1660, being a protocol from Gov. STUYVESANT, granting permission to build the first church in Brooklyn.

The following documents were deposited in the box, which was laid in the excavated stone: A paper containing the design and objects of the building, and the circumstances under which it is erected; copy of the protocol above alluded to; Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church in America; names of ministers of the General Synod of 1871; names of pastor, elders, deacons of Reformed Church of Brooklyn; By-laws of the Consistory; names of the Building Committee and the builder; history of the Church; names of officers and teachers of mission school; names of officers, teachers and the by-laws of the Church school; Hymnology of the Church; the Bible; Book of Praise; other Psalms and Hymns; the religious newspapers and daily papers of New-York and Brooklyn; a Long Island bank note of 1843, and another of 1860; specimens of United States bills and fractional currency, and other little items of interest.

After the ceremony the Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. KIMBALL.

A Card of Thanks from Gen. Sigel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to express publicly my thanks to the gentlemen who acted as "watchers" at the canvass of my ticket on the evening and during the night of the election for their untiring energy at the polling places, and the punctuality with which they sent in the election returns. Those of them who met with any difficulty or observed any violation of the laws and of the rights of voters, especially in regard to "repeating," or keeping, under any pretext, citizens from voting, I request to make a statement in writing and inclose such affidavits as they may be able to procure, so that further action can be taken. These statements to be sent to me at No. 69 West Forty-fourth-street.

F. SIGEL.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Political Prospects—Mr. Gladstone and his Constituents—The Premier's Personal Peculiarities—The Loss of the Megæra—The Social Movement—Peers and Working Men—The Copyright Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

As I write, Mr. Gladstone is supposed to be addressing the electors of Greenwich, of which ancient and fishy borough he is member, on the breezy common known as Blackheath. As this is Saturday afternoon, and a half holiday, a great number of people have gone down from town to get a peep at the Premier, if not to hear him, and I have just heard that a vast multitude is assembled. It would be idle to speculate on what Mr. Gladstone is likely to say, and even if I were to get a report of his speech before the mail closes it would be very stale news before it reached New-York. I suppose you know the peculiar circumstances under which the Premier appears before his constituents. This is the first time they have ever had a chance of seeing him. At the general election three years since, he was rejected by South Lancashire, as just three years before that he had been rejected by the University of Oxford, which he had represented in Parliament for eighteen years. Greenwich elected him while he was busy courting the fickle Northern voters in "their hives of teeming enterprise," and before it was known he would be defeated there. It elected him, moreover, without troubling him to canvass or to make speeches, or indeed to show himself among them at all. He thanked his new constituents for this delicate attention, but only in a court, and not particularly cordial epistle, but never went near them. Greenwich, it must be confessed, is a low place, associated with traditions of a ragamuffin fair, (now suppressed,) with holiday gatherings of the working classes, who delight in playing "kiss in the ring" and rolling about on the slopes of the park, and with fish dinners. There was a touch of the ludicrous in a great statesman being tumbled successively out of two constituencies, and falling at last into the humble lap of plebian Greenwich. That after all, Greenwich rendered a service which deserved a generous recognition, and in the course of three years, Mr. Gladstone, even amid the arduous cares of state, might surely have found time to spend an afternoon among his good friends, who were only half an hour's journey from his own house. Apart from this neglect he struck a blow at their prosperity in abruptly and summarily shutting up the dock-yards of Deptford and Greenwich. He even persuaded the Cabinet to abandon the white-bait dinners with which it was customary for the Ministers to wind up the session, and which was always held at one of the chief hotels at Greenwich.

GLADSTONE'S IGNORANCE OF HUMAN NATURE.

These may seem small details, but they are important as an illustration of Gladstone's personal peculiarities. There never, I suppose, was a man so strangely ignorant of human nature; yet, as some one said the other day, he must surely have read that there is such a thing. All his errors and failures as a statesman may be traced to this. Unquestionably there is humanity in his great political conceptions and in his orations, or he could not quicken and stir the masses as he does. But of individual humanity, of the every-day human nature of every-day people, the sort of human nature which has to be studied and conciliated and taken into account in the management of men, especially of those with whom one is brought into personal contact, he has apparently no idea whatever. Palmerston—the reverse of Gladstone in most things—was his opposite particularly in this. No one understood or managed men better than Palmerston. His influence was, as it were, from the core outwards—it originated with all the people who were round about him, his colleagues in the Government, officials in the public departments, members of Parliament, who liked and trusted him, and it was communicated through them to the mass of the people beyond. Gladstone's influence, on the other hand, begins on the outside. It is at its strongest among the far-away public, who know him only by his speeches in the newspapers, and it gradually declines and grows weaker and weaker in the circles which are brought into personal contact with him, and pretty much in proportion to the closeness of the contact, till, in fact, instead of attraction it becomes repulsion. The more people see of him, the nearer and closer they see him, the less they like him. And this is mainly owing to to his ignorance and disregard of human nature, in the thousand and one petty occasions on which he goes trampling over people's corns, doing or not doing some little thing, and rasping and ruffling everybody within reach of him. People at a distance, the great "general public," often wonder why Gladstone is so unpopular with public men, and why he finds Parliament so restive and unruly, and Gladstone wonders himself quite as much as anybody else. The other day he discovered that it was all due to the London clubs and the London newspapers, which represented vested interests that had been disturbed, and all sorts of private grievances and crotchets. But these forces are equally at work in the case of other statesmen, and Gladstone's peculiarity is that instead of soothing, conciliating or circumventing personal opposition, he exasperates and expands it. The defect is obviously in his own temper and cast of mind. Palmerston's Government was a very strong Government, for it had Gladstone to work up principles, while Palmerston took human nature in hand. This latter branch of business is neglected or ignored by the present Government, which is consequently weak on a dangerous side. If it were left to Lord Granville the defect might be supplied, but Granville is only one of a number, and does not care to take too much upon himself.

THE LOSS OF THE MEGÆRA.

Unfortunately, Mr. Gladstone, an ungenial man himself, is, for the most part, surrounded in the Government with men who are equally ungenial and equally ignorant of human nature, or free of contempt for it. Lowe's clear, bright intellect helps to qualify the injurious effect of his disregard of personal feelings; but in the case of such a man as Mr. Baxter, the impression produced is one of unmitigated irritation and disgust. He has more than Lowe's hardness and harshness toward opponents, with neither Lowe's knowledge nor intellectual capacity. Nothing could be more unfortunate than his speech at Arbroath. It was devoted to an indication of the naval policy of the Government, and was chiefly taken up with a glorification of their savings—a few hundreds here, a thousand or two there, old contracts revised and reduced, new contracts made at cheaper rates, superfluous clerks dismissed, and establishments reduced. No doubt these are all good things in their way. At any rate, England's naval establishments had got into a bad way, and needed much pruning and purging. But, after all, even the saving of many thousands is not everything to a great country. The important thing is, whether, in return for its expenditure, it gets a thoroughly efficient article—army or navy, as the case may be. For my own part, I believe that Lord Derby is right in saying that whatever may be the condition of our army, we have the strongest and best equipped navy in the world. But that is the result of the efforts of various administrations, and would never have been brought about if the Baxters had had their way. Economy run to death is one of the most extravagant things in the world. What happened to the troop-ship *Megæra* is a very good case in point. Only a few day since, Mr. Baxter was very severe and bitter in his remarks on those who had complained of the *Megæra* being sent to sea; and no sooner are the words uttered than the Captain's dispatches come to hand and prove that matters were really much worse even than was supposed. The *Megæra* was an old ship, and had been reported to be in want of repairs. But the repairs were scamped, and then after her voyage from Plymouth to Cork with troops, her condition was complained of by the officers, Mr. Baxter declared in the House of Commons that there was not a word of truth in these complaints, and was exceedingly rude to Mr. Walpole, (who had a son on board,) and to other members who asked questions on the subject. It now appears that the repairs had been scamped for the sake of economy; that the plates at the bottom of the ship were quite worn away, so that they would not bear patching, and that the ship and all on board would have inevitably been lost, if she had not been run on St. Paul's Island in mid-ocean. Of course, some of the subordinate Admiralty officials must have been to blame for this, but then it was their superiors who gave the cue for an excessive and morbid economy, which defeated its own ends.

THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

What is called the "New Social Movement" is still the subject of talk in this dull season. This week the Peers who were accused of having projected an alliance with the working men, and the working men themselves, have each published an explanation of their part in the transaction, which, if it does not clear up the whole mystery, enables us to see pretty plainly what happened. The Peers and other Conservative politicians who were concerned in the matter intimate that they merely pledged themselves to consider whether anything could be done for the benefit of the working classes, and reserved perfect freedom to adopt or reject any proposals that might be submitted to them. The working men, on the other hand, say that they were led to believe that the Peers and others made overtures to them, and that they assented to the seven propositions which the artisans drew up. The fact seems to be that Mr. Scott Russell, the go-between, who, oddly enough, has not yet given any explanations on his own account, humbugged both sides—not, of course, treacherously, or with any malicious intention, but out of the best and purest motives, which, indeed, are often at the bottom of a great many mischievous transactions. He wanted to play the part of a little Providence, to reconcile the peerage and the proletariat, to make capital and labor lie down together in peace and brotherly love; and he thought the only way to overcome their natural antagonism was to blindfold both and marry them in the dark—once married, he hoped they would not renounce their nuptials. The working men, who deemed their own socialist propositions were just and wise, were quite ready to believe that the Peers accepted them; the Peers assumed that the working men must have something rational and practicable to propose or they would never have looked to them for help. So each side was deluded; the plot has exploded, and harm instead of good has been done. Mr. Scott Russell was the designer and builder of that chimera, the huge *Great Eastern* steam-ship, which has ruined I don't know how many sets of shareholders, and his new political alliance was only another night-mare. If honest, there was no need for secrecy; if dishonest, there was no hope of keeping the secret long enough to be effectual.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The *Times* has caused some sensation this week by publishing an account of the origin and principles of the International Association. There is nothing new in it, but it is useful that the aims of the Association should be distinctly recognized. It is easy, however, to exaggerate its influence. In point of fact, the Association is little more than a group of small committees, and the force of these committeess lies only in the circumstance that they are organized bodies, which, in the event of a tumult, would be able to act together, and would command a certain amount of sympathy and respect among the working classes, to whom their names might be known. This was the case in the recent rebellion of the Commune in Paris, where the International supplies a compact nucleus of administrative organization. The members of the International have been grossly exaggerated. In England it had a certain authority in consequence of the adherence of some of the leaders of the trades-unions, but these have since been frightened away by the atrocities of the Commune and by the discovery that Marx and the other foreign conspirators are only making tools of them, and meant to keep all the power in their own hands and for their own purposes. It is in Germany, especially in the Rhine provinces and South Germany, that the International is strongest, and one of its favorite projects—a secret project of—is the creation of a republic of the Rhine, in which enterprise they hope for the support of French Republicans. They calculate that France would rather see Alsace and Lorraine part of an independent republic than a province of Prussia. Talking of socialism, I must not forget to mention the adoption this week of a great socialist measure in its best and truest sense in the metropolis—I mean the passing of a decree in favor of compulsory education. As soon as the new schools have been built, all children of a certain age must be educated there or elsewhere, subject to a penalty on their parents if they neglect or defy the law.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The international copyright question has turned up again, and has been the subject of a brisk correspondence in the *Times* during the last week or two. At first the discussion was embittered and obstructed by the use of some needlessly strong and offensive expressions on the part of irate English authors who considered that they had been defrauded of their rights. Mr. Macmillan, the publisher, with characteristic chivalry, took up his pen on behalf of his American brethren, and showed conclusively, to my thinking, that in the first place, to use hard language about "piracy" was not an effectual mode of persuasion, and in the next place, that the word was inappropriate and unjust. A pirate is one who invades rights of property which are recognized and protected by law. An American publisher who publishes an English book without paying the author is merely availing himself of what is in his country a legal right. Since then the controversy has been calmer, and there seems to be a general agreement that authors should be protected, and that it would be a good thing to have a copyright treaty for this purpose. Mr. Appleton assents to this, but couples it with a condition of which he does not seem to see the logical weakness. Let English authors have a copyright in the States, he says, but only with American publishers; the book may be written anywhere, but it should be protected only if printed, bound and published in America by an American publisher. In other words, Mr. Appleton favors free trade for authors, but wants protection for publishers. If there is to be protection, surely American writers are as much entitled to it as American book-sellers. One of the strongest arguments in favor of a copyright treaty is that it would tend to encourage native American literature and prevent the American markets being swamped with foreign trash, which is printed merely because it can be had for nothing, or next to nothing. The upper ranks of American publishers are not only just but generous in their dealings with English authors, and I could give many instances of this. But, of course, they must be governed by commercial considerations, and they have to keep in view that the English works they have paid for may be reprinted next door to them by people who have paid nothing. Considering the amount of capital which is now sunk in the American trade, and the distinguished liberality and enterprise with which, on the whole, it has been conducted, I think it would be very reasonable that the copyright treaty, which I hope will be concluded, should not come into operation immediately, but should be prospective—say to begin five or ten years hence. If American and English publishers were to compete freely with each other, literature would undoubtedly be benefited, and I do not think the Americans would be any losers. One result would be to bring down the price of books in this country to something like the American level. There is a sort of league between the publishers and the circulating libraries to keep up the price of books, in order that people should not buy them, but should read them out of a library. There is one difficulty in the way of a treaty which must not be overlooked, and that is the colonial part of the question. Will Canada and the Australian colonies consent to be bound by an English treaty?

F. H. J.

A Man Killed by a Fall from a Scaffold—Another Seriously Injured.

Yesterday morning while two carpenters, Chas. Hogan and Daniel Ward, were employed upon the scaffolding at the top of a new building at Ninth and Washington streets, Jersey City, the wood-work gave way, and both men fell to the ground a distance of forty feet. Hogan struck the ground first and Ward fell upon him. Hogan was killed almost instantaneously. Ward had his arm broken and his leg fractured below the knee. Both men were single.

THE BLUBBER HUNTERS.

Where the Whalemen Come From—Their Social Condition—How the Sharks in New-York Ship Them—Their Universally Shameful Treatment.

Nearly all the men that man the large whaling fleets which annually depart from New-Bedford, New-London and Nantucket are procured in New-York, and are almost always poor waifs literally cast upon the world, hungry, homeless and friendless, and in consequence become the easy prey of the cormorants delegated by the owners of the whale-ships in New-England to provide their vessels with crews. In a dingy, dank and dark-looking apartment into which the light of the sun is never seen to enter, and where you are almost stifled by the nauseous vapor emitted from stale tobacco-smoke, moldy furs, damp woolens and other fetid and filthy processes, is located the "office" of the whale-ship agent, who is almost always a retired whaleman, and who is generally better calculated to impose upon the credulity of the homeless wanderers who apply to him to ship. There can hardly be another place in the world where the freaks of fortune can be so thoroughly studied as in the narrow, confined limits of these shipping-offices. On low benches arranged around the room can be seen at least a dozen men and boys, most of them ragged, dirty, half-starved and forlorn-looking creatures, and some much the worse off with vile rum. How various indeed will be found the incentives which have impelled the poor outcasts to seek the hard and hazardous life which they are about to follow! In almost every instance rum and its necessary consequent poverty have been the great and primal causes of their misfortune. In the clutches of the sharks at almost any time when a vessel is about sailing from New-Bedford on a long whaling voyage, can be seen boys not quite entirely abandoned, but in a fair way of being so; broken-down gamblers who have risked and lost all; men once well off who have been ruined by the frenzy of speculation; in fact the bankrupt merchant, the lawyer, and the poor fellow which strong drink has sent far on the road to ruin, can all be seen commingling and fraternizing on the ground of common misery in the gloomy room of the shipping agent. It is, indeed, a place full of heart-aches. Many of these pitiful creatures have had high aspirations, genius bright and strong, kindly sympathies and noble impulses, and all this power of mind and heart and spirit lies crushed beneath the overwhelming weight of their misfortune. At best, however, a whaler's crew is an anomalous collection of unfortunate humanity—gentlemen, born and bred, associating with the very lowest grades in the social scale.

It was the misfortune of the writer to be thrown into the company of the crew of a wrecked whaler when on a visit to the Arctic some years ago. The composition of the ship's company was just as it has been described above. There were one or two unfortunate fellows, educated gentlemen, in this crew, who were brought daily into contact with just such characters as the following, and compelled to associate upon terms of intimacy with them. Mills was an old bounty-jumper, and prided himself upon evading the law and authorities, and boasted of being an ex-hanger-on of some circus company. He was exceedingly ignorant, and like all ignorant men, foolishly prone to vaunt his fancied knowledge. In an extended experience in the army, the writer has never met a being who had so much of the brute and so little of the man in him. He was the only creature in that dissolute, motley mixture of humanity who had not one redeeming virtue; indeed, he seemed to be the embodiment of all that was evil. Wolff was the perfect prototype of Bill Sykes—lacking perhaps the bravery. A burly, overgrown bully, an adept in blasphemy and ribaldry—in fact, in violence and artistic vituperation he had no equal. Morally a blackguard and physically a giant, he had but one remarkable and redeeming trait, which was his veracity. The misery of a life with such as these for three long years cannot be conceived. Really, Dickens might have made more frightful characters from these two realities than any Sykes, Fagin, Rogue Riderhood, or others famed in depravity who have shocked the world in romance.

All of these men were driven by the direst necessity to embark in the dangerous calling, and, allured by soft promises into the belief that they would better their pecuniary condition, they willingly seized at anything which gave the faintest promise of alleviating their misery. It is generally not many weeks after the step has been taken before the dreams of modest wealth begin to melt away before the astonished eyes of the amateur whalemen. Worked like slaves and often treated with the most shocking inhumanity, they drag through the long months in the service of men who are well able to better their condition. The history of any one of these unfortunate men, from the time that he first enters the shark's office, on South or West streets, down to the period when his voyage is ended, is nothing more than one long catalogue of sufferings and hardships almost incredible. It seems hard to think, that after being imposed upon and swindled by the shipping agent in the most outrageous manner, and after all his toil, should the vessel return to port filled with oil—of which the man before the mast is supposed to have a share—from keelson to sail, not one gill can the whaleman claim as his own. With an enormous bill for clothing, for which he is generally charged ten times their value, with three years' interest on the amount, shipping fees that are only another means of illimitable extortion, not the fiftieth part of the sum which has been charged to him will he receive for his labor of three years. Then the poor fellow is, after three long years of incredible hardship, returned to New-London or New-Bedford, a stranger in a strange place, with no friends, no money, not knowing where to go; and all this to increase, by his incessant and fearful toil, the swelling hoards of some oily Dives. Surely this is a burning disgrace upon human labor; and in the free, enlightened land of Washington, that this is so, is a reflection upon the law-makers nothing will excuse.

The Union League Club and the Late Election—The Death of Gen. Anderson.

At a monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held at the Club-house on Thursday evening, Nov. 9, the following resolutions, presented by the Executive Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the signal triumph of the people of the City of New-York in the late election, over the band of political conspirators who have so long usurped the powers of municipal taxation and Government, and perverted them into instruments of plunder and robbery, is a fit occasion for universal congratulation among honest men. It has demonstrated that even in great cities Republican Government is not a failure; that the citizens of this great Metropolis can safely be trusted to take care of themselves; that as the general betrayal on their part of their political duties was the cause of their recent calamities, the general return to those duties is their true and sufficient cure, and that nothing short of the complete extrication of municipal affairs from party politics can rescue them from corruption and abuse.

Resolved, That the labors of the canvass which culminated in Tuesday's victory were but the beginning of the great work of reform on which the people of this City have entered. They will demand from the Legislature of the State the immediate repeal of the present charter, under which such unprecedented frauds and crimes have been possible, and the formation in lieu of it of a strong municipal government responsible directly to themselves, the passage of a law which will secure purity of elections and a system of taxation in which they shall be directly represented. They are not to be satisfied with the resignation and flight of the miscreants who have outraged their rights, stolen their property and trampled upon their liberties, but will persist in inflicting upon them the extreme penalties of the law without compromise and without delay. For their thefts and spoliations we demand restitution first and punishment afterward.

Resolved, That, having found the means of cure, we will no longer endure the evils of a degraded or a suspected Judiciary, but demand that the charges against the purity and uprightness of our Courts, which have so long poisoned the atmosphere, shall be investigated in the most thorough and searching manner, that innocence may be vindicated and guilt punished, and the fame of our Courts restored to its ancient purity, so that we may live once more in the comforting assurance that justice is neither bought nor sold, denied nor delayed, among us.

Resolved, That an investigation under competent legislative authority should be had into the condition and practices of the various public offices and departments in this City, to the end that extortion and exorbitance may be stopped, and that they may no longer be made a source of revenue for party purposes or corrupt uses; that every public officer should receive a just and adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, and all fees and charges paid into the public Treasury for the public use.

The following resolution was also adopted:

The members of the Union League Club have learned with profound regret of the death in a foreign land of their late associate and honorary member, Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, whose heroism in the defense of Fort Sumter constitutes one of the most honorable events in the history of the late war. In common with our loyal countrymen we deeply mourn the loss of this brave patriot and Christian hero, and we tender to his bereaved family our warmest sympathy.

Should the Mayor be Impeached?

At a meeting of the New-York County Council of the Union League of America, held at their rooms, corner of Bleecker-street and Bowery, last evening, the President, Mr. David B. Mellish, in the course of an address, after showing that the result of the election meant that no party could be sustained that justified election frauds and felonious administration of public affairs, presented the following somewhat novel ideas in regard to the power of impeachment. The questions of how the Mayor and the heads of departments may be impeached, is one of great and growing interest and importance. By article 4 of the charter, the Common Council have the power of impeachment of the Mayor, and the Mayor has the power of impeaching the heads of departments, and the trial is to be by the full Court of Common Pleas. I desire to show how completely this provision has been a delusion and a snare to the public. I have good reason to believe it was framed with intent to deceive. It holds out the idea that there is some power in the law providing for removing these heads of departments, to be followed by impeachment and trial by the Court of Common Pleas. Now, if the Mayor were impeached, would he not defend on the ground that such proceedings are unconstitutional? And the provision was inserted as it is with that design, and its effect talked about by the parties most interested when the charter was framed. Impeachment is a process of law—it is the exercise of a sovereign function; and all there is about it is in the Constitution; there is not a statute in the world upon the subject. It is not in the common law; there are no decisions. The judiciary article is the only one adopted of all that were presented by the last Constitutional Convention. It provides that the Assembly shall have the power of impeachment by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for trials of impeachment shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or a major part of them; and judgment in the case of impeachment shall extend no further than removal from office and a disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the State Constitution. But the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. Now, look through the State Constitution from end to end, and you will find that that is the only tribunal clothed with the power of impeachment—the one which is the most direct representtiave of the sovereign people. This article provides and establishes a Court for the trial of impeachment, and that is the only Court having the constitutional power to try impeachments. The Legislature cannot confer upon any other Court or any other body the power to impeach or to try impeachments. The judgment of impeachment is fixed by the same article, and the Legislature cannot fix another or a different one. Now, may it not be safely claimed that there is not an officer in the State but who is subject to impeachment by the Legislature, and trial by the Court of Impeachment? If there be any, it is that class only where a perfect method of removing them is otherwise provided. The charter was apparently framed with the intention of putting the leading officers of the Ring beyond the power of removal by any authority. But, fortunately, the true reading of the Constitution enables them to be removed by the process of impeachment, since the Republicans and Reformers have carried the Legislature. And if they do not have the sense to run away out of the country, so as to vacate their offices, or under the conviction of their guilt go to State Prison of their own accord, the machinery of impeachment will have to be put in operation to punish the men who have offended the law and disgraced the people. Impeachment gives the opportunity to try him. Of course he cannot long remain Mayor.

Will Tweed Abscond?

There was a startling rumor among merchants, and especially importers, yesterday, that William M. Tweed was about to flee from the country. It was stated, and very generally believed, that he went down to his insurance company and obtained the privilege of taking a sea voyage. There are some companies where a failure to do so is held to invalidate the policy, and the Mutual, supposed to be the one visited by Mr. Tweed, is of this sort. When it is remembered that the suit brought against him by the State is to recover $6,500,000 of stolen money, and that his bail covers only $1,000,000, it will be seen at once that the promptest measures are necessary. It is notorious that he has for some time been converting his bonds into money, and disposing of his mortgages and transferring his real estate to his children. But he owns, in partnership with Sweeny and others, two entire blocks on Fourth-avenue from Sixty-Seventh to Sixty-ninth streets. There are fourteen four-story brown-stone-front houses on these blocks. This property has not been transferred, and can be looked after. Every man who owns part of this property has been a public plunderer, and it was purchased in 1868 from the proceeds of gigantic stealings in full swing at that time. The plea on which Mr. Tweed was arrested before did not cover the ground of any intended escape to foreign countries, and it is possible that he can be arrested on a writ *ne exeat regno*.

The Arrest of Ingersoll.

It was ascertained at the office of the Bureau of Municipal Correction yesterday, that Ingersoll would be arrested as soon as the order against him had been extended, the time for the execution of the original order having expired. Ingersoll is said to have returned to this City and to have made arrangements to give bonds for his appearance in Court. The Sheriff will be careful that the bondsmen are thoroughly responsible.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park—The Unfinished Team Race and Three Matches.

The unfinished team race for $2,000, between W. Borst's *Honest Allen* and running mate, and T. Carpenter's *Kingston* and running mate, postponed from Wednesday, on account of darkness coming on, was resumed yesterday. When postponed, *Kingston* had won the first and fourth heats, *Honest Allen* the second, and the third was a dead heat. The remarkably fast time made, and the extraordinary closeness of the contests in each heat, attracted a large crowd yesterday to witness the finish. Betting was spirited, both horses having numerous friends, who invested largely in the pools on the result. On resuming the contest, *Honest Allen* and mate, after a brilliant struggle throughout, won the fifth heat, the quarter-mile having been trotted in 34 seconds, the half-mile in 1:08, and the mile in 2:21. In the sixth heat, another fine race from start to finish was witnessed, *Honest Allen* winning it and the race. The quarter was trotted in 33 seconds, the half in 1:06, and the mile in 2:19¾.

The match for $2,250 between *Myron Perry* and *Major Allen* (formerly called *Locust*) was off by consent, and a match for $500, between Peter Manee's b. h. *W. H. Allen* and Dan Mace's b. g. *Myron Perry* was trotted; *Allen* winning in three straight heats. Time—2:23½, 2:28¼, 2:29¼, 2:31.

A match between the pacer *Mose* and the trotter *Dan* for $200, was won by the former. Time—2:54½, 2:53½, 2:45.

Relief for Wisconsin.

We sent, yesterday, per Adams Express, to Hon. Lucius Fairchild, Governor, Madison, Wis., $263 75, additional subscriptions received at the Times Office for the sufferers from the fires in Wisconsin, making the total amount transmitted to that State from this office, $743 70. In accordance with the letter from Gov. Fairchild, stating that no further contributions are needed, we will receive no more.

Ball for Relief of Chicago Sufferers.

The Independents' Social Club, an organization of Jewish young men, gave a grand charity ball at Irving Hall, last night, in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. The large hall was comfortably filled with a select company, enlivened by the music of Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The rich toilets of the ladies present, completed a brilliant scene.

Of the ladies present, noticeable for their elegant dress, were Miss Annie Gratz, scarlet silk; Miss Beckie Schartzbaum, red silk; Miss Sarah Jacobs, white moire antique; Miss Henrietta Cohen, white moire antique; Miss Becky Cohen, white moire antique; Miss Addie Prince, blue silk; Miss Henrietta Keller, white dress with roses; Miss Ascheim, blue silk. About $250 were realized for the object of the evening. Much credit is due to Messrs. Isaac Scharzbaum, Moses J. Mack, Sigmund D. Gants, Simon L. Jacobs, Mark T. Gratz, Asher Jacobs, and Louis Levy for the excellent manner in which their arrangements were carried out.

The Club will give another ball in February, which will make the third one of the season.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY FESTIVAL.

Sixth Annual Dinner—Speeches by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Adams, and Others.

The sixth annual dinner of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association took place last evening at Delmonico's, Mr. David W. Appleton presiding. A large and distinguished body of gentlemen were in attendance, including Gen. I. McDowell, John H. Anthon, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Smith, Judge Davis, Col. Conklin, Peter Cooper, Gen. Webb, Jackson Schultz, Abraham S. Hewitt, Hon. Elijah Ward, R. B. Roosevelt, Erastus Brooks, Isaac H. Bailey, Richard Lathers, Edmund Crawford, and many others. The officers of the Union elected last evening are: David F. Appleton, Chairman; M. C. Borden, Vice-Chairman; Corresponding Secretary, Henry L. Pierson, Jr.; Recording Secretary, S. Hastings Grant; Treasurer, Peter Voorhis; Directors—Charles F. Allen, Wm. H. Wickham, A. W. Shearman, A. Gifford Agnew, James H. Purcell, Seymour A. Bunce and Wm. H. Marvine.

The dinner embraced all delicacies of the season, and was partaken of with a hearty zest. The cloth having been removed, the Chairman briefly referred to the benefits conferred upon the young men of the City of New-York generally, and its success was an evidence of a progressive spirit of culture, refinement and worth among the future politicians of this City. He concluded by announcing that the first toast of the evening was "The State of New-York," coupling with it the name of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.

SPEECH OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden was received with great cheers. After referring in highly eulogistic terms to the gentlemen present, he proceeded to address himself to the State and City politics as follows: The State of New-York is first among States of the Union—including one-tenth of the whole population of the American people—including this great Metropolis, first in commerce, first in geographical position, first in all natural and acquired advantages, and if her citizens are but true to her, first in civilization upon this continent or on any other continent. [Applause.] And this leads me to say a word to the young merchants of New-York, and it is a word of warning, if they will excuse me. You have come here—you are in a position to achieve all that commerce, that industry, that ability, that opportunity can give you; and yet you must not decline the trust and the duties that situation imposes. [Applause.] Now the criticism I would make upon the merchants of New-York, and the men of business in New-York, is that, as a general thing, they think they have a right to seclude themselves and devote themselves exclusively to the business of making money—that they owe no obligation to take part in its public, aye, in its public affairs. [Applause.] Now, why is it that New-York and her citizens have become so prosperous, so rich, so great? Is it not because there has poured upon this continent, in the last twenty-five years, eight millions of emigrants from Germany and from Ireland—about half from each nationality? Is it not that has made Stewart a man of colossal fortune? Is it not that has made the growth of your great North-west, that has built up Chicago to its fabulous prosperity and has made all the States of the West, until in all this region, stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and the Missouri—where one-third of the population is German and Irish and two-thirds American—is not this the cause of all our peculiar prosperity, so marvelous in this age? Is it not this that carried us through the trials, the conflicts and the sacrifices of the late civil war, and gave success to our arms. Gentlemen, whose business is it—whose business is it to go down among the people, if it be going down, and train them and help them to the performance of the duties and obligations of self-government? I say here to-night that it is because the capitalist class, because the commercial class, because the business class, because the professional class have objected and withdrawn from the duties that belong to self-government, to the Republic, that we have had evils in the City of New-York. [Immense applause.] It is just and right that I should say that judging between the plain, simple, toiling man who carries a hod, and whose little family with its many children depend upon his weekly earnings for subsistence, and between the rich man of leisure, between the comfortable man of leisure and of opportunity, who has withdrawn himself to the seclusion, to his engagements, and his pleasures, and has thereby abandoned the conduct of civil affairs to the trained band of professional politicians. If the judgment comes to be made it will be in favor of the hod-carrier and against the capitalist, the merchant and the professional man. [Applause.] And I desire to say here in this presence, that I hope that the young men of the City of New-York—the young men of business and the young men of the profession, will consider that they cannot have the benefits of living in a Republic—that they cannot have the advantages of that system of free government, they cannot have all the good things that live, that exist here, that they cannot have the rank luxuriance of prosperity that grows out of free government, and yet get along without discharging the duties of citizens in a free government. [Applause.] A traveler in Europe informed me as a result of his experience that "nobody there has a chance; nobody there has a chance of fair play." Now young men of business, professional men, in this country it is our great and crowning glory that every man beginning how he may, beginning where he may, has fair play and a fair chance for all the good things of this world. And if we would maintain these advantages, if we would deserve them, it must be because we will make personal sacrifices, we will submit to all personal inconveniences that are necessary to carry on the Government that gives to all those over whom it operates this equality of rights and equality of administration. Gentlemen, excuse me for alluding to this topic. I do so because in my judgment it is the chief cause, it is the secret of the misgovernment which we have all joined in the last few days in the effort to overthrow and for the present subdued. [Applause.] But it will be in vain hereafter, it will be in vain that we will expect to have good government unless society in its ordinary methods and processes shall supply the means of carrying on good government. If gentlemen will commit to those who take illicit and undue advantages of public position the entire administration of public affairs, it takes only a few years for us to degenerate into such an abyss as we have recently witnessed. And as life is a conflict in which no man is to have any rest, in which no man is to have any peace, but every man to hew out his way in the performance of some great duty, and when, at last, he goes to his rest, he goes with the knowledge that he has not lived in vain or wholly for himself. If you would deserve and secure the advantages of such an institution as this with which God has blessed us, it must be because you perform all the duties of citizenship. And when I see so many young faces around me to-night, when I see so many men that are destined to be our future great merchants and men of business, I hope I look into young faces who will not wrap themselves in sanctimonious superiority over the rest of their fellow-citizens and fail to perform the imperative obligation which human society imposes. [Applause.] I say, the most imperative obligation. What are your Bible societies, what are your tract societies, what are your missionary societies, aye, what are even your ministration of the Church, if these organizations of human society that administer government, that make law, that administers justice between man and man in the judicial tribunals are not cared for and protected and directed to the beneficent ends for which they are designed. I say that there is no instrumentality in human society of equal power or glory like these institutions of human government; and the man who tells me that he is no politician tells me that he is unfit to be a citizen of the Republic. [Applause.] There is no duty so important, so influential in its effects upon society, as the performance of the obligations that are imposed by the form and structure of the Government in which I live, and I conclude what I have to say in expressing the hope that among the gentlemen here present, whatever they may achieve in their respective callings, whatever they have cast upon them by the kindness and beneficence of Providence, they will never forget that in America the duties of American citizenship are the highest and holiest that can be conceived, and the man who thinks himself too pure, or too lofty, or too sanctimonious to perform these duties mistakes himself and the country in which he lives. [Great applause.]

SECOND TOAST.

"*The City of New-York*—Returning justice lifts aloft her scale."

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in a spirited address, observed that anybody living in this City for thirty-three years should at all times be prepared to say a word in its honor, but he was sure there never was a time when it was so easy to do so in a satisfactory manner as on this occasion. Whatever might have been their misgivings in regard to the honor and virtue of their people previously, the evidence afforded by the last election sufficiently convinced them that under the surface there was a strong current of popular virtue which argued well for the future of the City. Up to this, New-York had, by its example, perverted the moral sentiment of the United States, but with this reaction toward reform, a complete reversion would take place, and it would be foremost in civilization and virtuous greatness.

The following toasts were proposed and duly responded to: "Merchants of New-York," Mr. Lathers; "Mercantile Library Association," Mr. Sherman; "Clinton Hall," Mr. Bailey; "The Young Men of New-York," Rev. Dr. Chapin; "The Press," Erastus Brooks; "The Judiciary" was to have been responded to by Mr. Chas. O'Conor, but he was called away in the early part of the evening; "The Army and Navy," Gen. McDowell; "The Bar," John H. Anthon; "The Clergy," Rev. Dr. Adams.

The dinner terminated about midnight.

Visitors to the Yosemite Valley.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 2.

Travel to the Yosemite Valley for the season of 1871 is nearly closed, though a few visitors will drop in from time to time during the present month. The total number of visitors to the Valley in 1870 was about 1,700, which was some 600 more than on any previous season. This year, up to last week, 2,123 visitors had entered the Valley, and the total for the season will probably approximate 2,200. Next year the stage ride and horseback portion of the trip will be greatly reduced by the advance of the railroad south-eastward, and the journey will be made with so much greater ease that the tide of travel will undoubtedly be largely increased, and it will be necessary to provide increased hotel accommodations. Improvements in the way of trails up and down the mountain sides, whereby visitors may obtain the finest views of the valley with much less labor than hitherto, are being made, and the attractions for tourists will thereby be largely increased. The subject of the Yosemite guardianship and the ownership of property in the valley, and its permanent occupation and improvement is likely to come prominently before both Congress and the Legislature of California at the coming sessions of the respective bodies. We understand that Mr. Hutchings, who represents the interests of the settlers in the Valley, goes to Washington again this week.

The Economy of Silver-Ware.

Why should not the articles of silver-ware in regular family use possess beauty and be obtainable at fair prices? If it be deemed necessary to have the unfrequently used table ornaments highly ornamented, why should we not bestow some taste in the articles of every day use? An elaborate centre-piece for the dining-table, which is only used on state occasions, costs largely, because of the labor of months which has been expended upon it. But there is no reason why the cost of manufacturing forks and spoons and solid ware should be fixed so high as to become prohibitory. The "Gorham" Manufacturing Company, by its machinery, its capital, and its management of the details of its business, is able and does provide, at moderately small cost, the choicest articles of silver-ware which beautify the table and are eminently practical for daily use. Every piece of work, whether the simple salt-spoon or the stately dinner-set, is finished—nothing is slighted; and, from their ability at production, they are enabled to furnish their goods at most reasonable rates. Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John-street, New-York, (upstairs,) have in stock a full line of these goods, and are pleased to show them either to connoisseurs or purchasers.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Her Majesty the Empress of Russia will pass the Winter at Kiew, in Southern Russia, for which purpose she has just had the Winter Palace there entirely refurnished, and to complete its refitting she has ordered the purchase of one of Steinway & Son's richly-carved and highly-finished concert grand pianos to be placed in the music-room, and one of their new patent uprights for personal use in her private boudoir.—*New-York Tribune.*

Fine Watches,
RICH JEWELRY,
CHOICE FANCY GOODS
AT
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane, No. 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Dressing Cases of the finest quality.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane. No. 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

To Fire, or Fire-Marine Insurance Companies.—The undersigned, (late Secretary of State Insurance Company, of Chicago,) having a large acquaintance and patronage, secured by fifteen years experience in inland and fire underwriting in Chicago, would like the immediate agency for that City, of two or three substantial Insurance Companies, for which a large first-class business can be secured at the advanced rates.

Unexceptionable references will be furnished.

Companies now represented in Chicago, but intending to change their agencies, or those inclined to establish an agency there, will please address J. Van Inwagen, care of Stephen Pell, Esq., No. 21 John-street.—*Advertisement.*

Patients who had for years drawn out a miserable existence from the effects of diseases of the bladder, kidneys and urinary organs, found speedy relief and cure by using Helmbold's Buchu. Its surprising effects have been experienced as well by sufferers from organic weakness, dropsy, diabetes, gravel, strangury.—*Advertisement.*

A Protection Against Fire.—For bricks, concrete, wood pavements, sparks from locomotives, hardest stone and iron cements made, by Soluble Glass. L. & J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
—*Advertisement.* No. 55 Cedar-street, New-York.

Long Winter Evenings!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. Abbot & Nicholls, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very atest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

To Mothers.

USE IMPERIAL GRANUM, the GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD, especially adapted for infants, and a most valuable remedy in all cases of DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA INFANTUM and DYSENTERY. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, 153 Water-st., cor. Maiden-lane.

Udolpho Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam SCHNAPPS.—The immense popularity of the world-renowned Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps of Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, has resulted in frequent attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find sale for an inferior article. This wonderful diuretic has been pronounced by thousands of the leading physicians in the country as the purest medicinal restorative offered for sale. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Citizens and Strangers who Desire a tasty and elegant Hat, of superior quality, should call at ESPENSCHIED'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Ladies' Wedding Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, India-rubbers, Children's Leggings, at MILLER & CO.'S, Union-square.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 841 Broadway. Diamonds bought.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms Kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALLEY—GRAHAM.—At Hughsonville, N. Y., Nov. 8, by Rev. H. W. Smuller, John H. Alley, of Poughkeepsie, to Julia F. Graham, of the former place.

BUNCE—DANIELS.—At St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. L. H. Mills, Russell Bunce, of New-York, and Miss Alice E. Daniels, of Hartford.

BARTLETT—GREENLEAF.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. Budington, Mr. J. Adams Bartlett, of Massachusetts, to Miss Emma, daughter of Prof. Alfred Greenleaf, of Brooklyn. No cards.

CLEARMAN—RYCKMAN.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Isaac H. Clearman to Mary Eleanor, youngest daughter of Robert Ryckman, of Brooklyn.

MARTIN—POND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Street, Samuel Martin to Orella D., daughter of Samuel M. Pond, all of this City. No cards.

OAKEY—ALLEN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., John Oakey, of Flatbush, to Fannie W. Allen, daughter of the late Tristram Allen, Esq., of Ravenswood. No cards.

POILLON—WILSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1871, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, William Poillon to Clara, eldest daughter of Clark C. Wilson, both of this City.

SEWELL—WALLACK.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Wednesday, 8th inst., by Rev. George H. Houghton, Arthur L. Sewell to Florence, daughter of J. L. Wallack, Esq., all of this City.

WILSON—SEARLES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., Victor B. Wilson to Sarah M., daughter of Walter Searles, Esq., all of Norwalk.

DIED.

BALL.—Wednesday, Nov. 8, Frances Elizabeth Sistare, wife of Henry Ball, Esq.

The funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 4 o'clock, from No. 9 East 48th-st.

DU PUGET.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871, Sarah Anne, wife of Albert L. du Puget.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FOX.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, John S. Fox, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Church, in Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without further invitation.

FARRELLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, Eliza, youngest daughter of Owen Farrelly, of Lake Quince, Parish of Mullough, County Cavan, Ireland.

☞ Philadelphia and Memphis papers please copy.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, Rebecca J. Kellogg, in the 41st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAPSLEY.—At Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, Nov. 4, Mrs. Mary Lapsley, in the 87th year of her age. She was the relict of late Wm. Lapsley.

NOBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, Cornelia C., wife of Thomas W. Noble, and daughter of the late John R. Bainbridge.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 11, from the residence of her mother, No. [illegible] Dean-st.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

PHELPS.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 8, after a brief illness, Thos. W. Phelps, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 23d-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

SLOAN.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mary Theodosia, relict of the late Wm. D. Sloan, in the 77th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Detroit, Mich., and Leavenworth, Kan., papers please copy.

SEGUR.—At Dover, N. J., Nov. 8, Annie L., wife of Warren Segur, daughter of the late Robert Crittenden, and granddaughter of Guy M. Hinchman, in her 25th year.

Funeral at Presbyterian Church, Dover, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WALLACE.—At Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, Helen Jane, daughter of Major James D. Wallace, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 William-st., New-York, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

TWEED, THE DEVIL!!!
TEN CENTS.
In Downfall of Tammany Hall no fall at all!!!

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abcesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take outdoor exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the Faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of December I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

NOTICE NO. 1.—BENEVOLENT LADIES desirous of promoting the welfare of friendless girls may do so very readily by patronizing the dress-making and outfitting departments of the Wilson Industrial School, corner of Avenue A and 8th-st., where suits for ladies and children or under-garments are well made at very moderate prices and at short notice. Green cars pass the door.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HAVING FURniture, &c., stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, and No. 151 West 32d-st., over one year unsettled for, will be sold at auction to pay storage, &c., on 25th November, 1871.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet at Bleecker Buildings THIS EVENING at 8 P. M.

JAMES CUMMING, President.

Samuel B. Lake, } Secretaries.
Henry C. Petty, }

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M. All Republicans of the district are invited to attend. GEO. F. MERKLEE, President.

Geo. W. Luckey, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at head-quarters, Plimpton Building, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½.

ROBT. B. BOYD, President.

T. W. Robertson, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 9, was large, and the class of real estate offered for sale in variety and value better than usual, bidding was inactive, and the result of the day's transactions not as successful as was anticipated. The following is a list of the property sold:

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under an order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, CHAS. M. MARSH, Esq., referee, the five-story brick store and lot No. 25 Maiden-lane, purchased by JOHN COX, the present occupant, for $52,500.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, located on the north side of Seventy-first-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, purchased by ALBERT BELLAMY for $15,950. Also, at an executor's sale, a lot on the east side of Third-avenue, 25.8 feet north of Ninetieth-street, purchased by SAMUEL KAUFFMAN for $8,100.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, the four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 220 West Twenty-fifth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, sold for $14,050 to STEPHEN VAN RANST, and at an executor's sale, the four-story brick store and lot, No. 414 East Twenty-fifth-street, south side, between Avenue A and First-avenue, purchased by Mr. MCCABE for $14,000.

By S. DINGEE, to close a partnership interest, 16 63.100 acres of land, with handsome house thereon, located at West Flushing, Newtown, Long Island, and formerly owned by CHARLES L. CORNISH, sold for $7,500, over and above two mortgages amounting to $45,000, making a total of $52,500, which was considered a low figure; purchased by J. C. FERGUSON.

Other property, offered by various auctioneers, was disposed of as follows: Four-story brick and stone house and lot No. 50 East Ninth-street, near Broadway, offered by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at an executor's sale, withdrawn; four four-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 2,294 to 2,300 Fourth-avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, offered by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. at public auction, also withdrawn; and a house and lot on Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, advertised for sale by JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, sale adjourned until the 16th inst. No further business was transacted.

Today, at the Exchange, property on Crosby-street will be offered at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., and two legal sales will be conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of which real estate located respectively on Fourth-avenue, and on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, will be sold:

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Nov. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

5-story brick store and lot, No. 25 Maiden-lane, w. of and next lot but one from Nassau-st.; lot, 25x59x23.6x55.6	$52,500

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story high-stoop brown stone house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 470 ft. w. of Broadway: house, 20x50; lot, 20x102.2	15,950
1 lot, w. s. 3d-av., 25.8 ft. n. of 90th-st., 25x100	8,100

By James M. Miller.

4-story English basement brick house and lot No. 220 West 25th-st., s. s., 203.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., house 15.6x54, lot 15.6x98.9	$14,050
4-story brick store and lot No. 414 East 25th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 20x98.9	14,000

WEST FLUSHING, NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.

By S. Dingee.

16 63-100 acres of land, with mansion thereon, located on the Astoria road and Jackson-av., with 1,060 ft. water front on Flushing Bay	$52,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

5th-av., near 34th-st.—Medium-sized stone dwelling.
5th-av., near 45th-st.—Medium-sized stone dwelling.
5th-av., near 48th-st.—Medium-sized stone dwelling.
5th-av., near 48th-st.—Extra large superb residence.
Madison-av., near 40th-st.—Double dwelling, 31x50.
Madison-av., near 54th-st.—Full-sized modern house.
Park-av., near 36th-st.—Full-sized superb dwelling.
35th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-sized modern house.
42d-st., near 5th-av.—Full-sized modern dwelling.
46th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-sized desirable house.
48th-st., near 5th-av.—Small modern, Columbia leasehold.
49th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-sized, Columbia leasehold.
50th-st., near 5th-av.—Full-sized, Columbia leasehold.
52d-st., near 5th-av.—Full-sized dwelling in fee.
53d-st., near Madison-av.—Medium-sized dwelling in fee.
54th-st., near 5th-av.—Large dwelling and stable.
55th-st., near 5th-av.—Small desirable dwelling.
56th-st., near 5th-av. and Broadway.—Medium-sized dwellings.
57th and 61st sts., near Broadway.—Medium-sized houses.
60th-st., near Broadway.—Double mansion and eight lots.

For permits and particulars apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE Stuyvesant Bank building (corner of 8th-st. and Broadway,) for the unexpired term of nine years, from May 1 last. The building has recently been fitted up for store and offices in addition to a commodious banking room. The location is one of the most desirable in the upper part of the City. For terms and further particulars apply to O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver of Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway.

$40,000.—DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 32d-st., very near Broadway, 23x60x100; price is low for location; good investment.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$36,500.—A DESIRABLE PIECE of property for business purposes, near Broadway, in 29th-st., 25x55x100; a good house, built by the owner; as an investment none offers greater inducements. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st., a first-class full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly finished, and in perfect order; lot extra deep; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—100 BY 125 FEET, FOR SALE very reasonably, near 90th-st. entrance to the Park; also 84th-st. building lots, near 5th-av.; terms easy. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone-front high-stoop house, southeast corner 49th-st. and Madison-av. Apply to EDWARD PATTERSON, attorney at law, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class dwellings, in sums not less than $25,000, between 14th and 60th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TEN acres, eligibly located at Fort Washington, with large frontage on Boulevards. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT, FULL-size brown-stone house; unusually well built; 46th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST.—THREE full lots for sale reasonable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WATER FRONTS ON THE NORTH, East and Harlem Rivers for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

LONG ISLAND CITY, HUNTER'S POINT.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A two-story and basement brick house, with lot; eight rooms, all improvements, fine location near Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, for only $6,000; $2,000 cash; $1,000 annually; rent, $575; possession given Dec. 1, 1871. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J., 130 acres, with elegant and commodious stone mansion and out-buildings, situated on principal highway; fine view; land under thorough cultivation; the buildings are worth what is asked for the property. Special reasons for immediate sale. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—BARGAINS OFFERING for sale on Mountain Side, Montrose and Llewellyn Park. We make Orange a specialty, and on our books is all of the desirable property offering for sale.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS—125 acres with water frontage of one and a half miles, on the East River, located in Westchester County within sight of Hell Gate, for sale by F. G. & D. Brown, No. 100 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN Westchester County for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

$15,000.—FOR SALE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., only twelve miles from New-York, or fifty minutes' from foot of Barclay-st., two new first-class houses, with fourteen rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements complete, elevated situation, in desirable neighborhood, very sightly, ample grounds, and within six minutes' walk of depot; terms accommodating. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM P. LYON, near the premises, or at No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESter and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREENport, Long Island. Apply to
D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 23D-ST., A plot 50x100 feet.

ALSO,

A corner, near 30th-st., 25x100.

ALSO,

An elegant four-story, full-size, fully-furnished house on 5th-av., above 23d-st.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—TWO EXTRA-SIZE, DESIRABLE, fully-furnished dwellings to rent to acceptable parties at $6,000 each. One house on Madison-av., near 40th-st., the other fronting Central Park on 50th-st. Never let before.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET UNTIL MAY 1, 1872, A VERY DEsirable place on Southern Boulevards, fifteen minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge. Large, comfortable Winter house; good stable and out-buildings, with fine view of Sound; rent, $700. Apply to M. A. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET.—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Irving-place, near the Westminster Hotel; an extra size, four-story, high-stoop, fully and tastefully-furnished house to rent to a small private family, for the Winter or year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FULL SIZE DESIRABLE DWELLing with all modern improvements, fine order, to let or lease, low, unfurnished; possession No. 190 West 10th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, brown-stone house, high-stoop, No. 217 East 49th-st., first block east of 3d-av.; rent, furnished complete, $150 per month. Apply on premises from 12 to 3 o'clock.
W. K. CLARE, No. 248 Canal-st.

$1,650—RENT VERY LOW—A GOOD, 22-foot high-stoop house, 29th-st., good location, between 8th and 9th avs.; the house is worth $2,000; possession; good order.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN have a pleasant house, with furniture, for board of owner's family; stable attached if required. Address A., Yorkville Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A SECOND FLOOR for light house-keeping; location good; very central. Apply at No. 53 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NO. 74 WOOSter-st., with steam-power; also, lofts with steam-power in the new building Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

TO LET—ON 6TH-AV., A LARGE HALL, 40 x80, for day and evening services on the Sabbath. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet, one or five years, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

Any party wishing to let for the Winter a small modern-built and well-furnished house in a good location to an unexceptionable tenant, (family three grown persons,) at a moderate rent, may address WILLIAM, care Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE on a term of years, a large factory in the City of New-York, dimensions to be about 75 by 200 feet, with good light secured. Apply, stating location and price, to Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 49 CROSBY-ST., NEAR BROOME-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) New-York.

CROSBY-STREET—The valuable lot, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling, known as No. 49 Crosby-st., situated on the easterly side, 187.3 feet north of Broome-st.; lot is 25.3 front, 25 rear, 100 feet in depth on north side, and 99.11½ feet on south side.

Terms of Sale—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 325 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

AT AUCTION—NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and Staten-Island property, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, (under judgment of partition sale peremptory,) house and lot No. 328 West 35th-st., 17.10½x98.9; houses and lots Nos. 48 and 50 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., each 20x78 more or less; house and lot No. 275 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and ten acres, with buildings, &c., at Castleton, Staten Island, all belonging to the Gescheidt estate. Terms to be made known at sale.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS.

FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

One Low Pressure BEAM ENGINE, 150 horse-power, cylinder 30¼ inches diameter, by five feet stroke, with boiler, &c., all complete.

One double slide LATHE; length of shears, 36 feet; swings 48 inches.

Two 66-inch Stevenson Patent TURBINE WATER WHEELS, with gearing.

Will be sold low.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver,
No. 745 East 12th-st., New-York.

ELECTRO MOTOR COMPANY,
No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Company is ready to negotiate for States for the right of using the apparatus for propulsion of machinery by electricity. The apparatus can be seen at the Company's office. By order,
S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 458 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE INS. CO.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,
Will have intact after deducting Chicago losses

CAPITAL, (coin)	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE	2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES	11,000,000
Total	$23,400,000

of which $1,300,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE, } Associate Managers.
SAM'L P. BLAGDEN,

BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 50 William-St.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

THE

MERCANTILE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 166 Broadway,
Chartered 1852.

CASH CAPITAL ....$200,000.

Insures against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, rents and other insurable property, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. THOMSON,	A. R. VAN NEST,
CLINTON GILBERT,	JOHN C. MARTIN,
B. F. WHEELRIGHT,	FERD. LAWRENCE,
JAMES SUYDAM,	J. B. RUMRILL,
E. H. OWEN,	CZAR DUNNING,
JOHN M. DAVIES,	JAMES M. JONES,
GEORGE MERRITT,	JAMES STUART,
JOSEPH STUART,	EBENEZER HILL,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	JOSEPH SLAGG,
SAMUEL COLGATE,	C. ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM BARTON,	W. WALTER PHELPS,
W. R. VERMILYE,	JAMES R. SMITH,
STEPHEN PHILBIN,	GEO. B. GREER,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. A. ANDERSON,
JAMES STOKES, Jr.,	ELWARD SMITH.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

The injunction granted against this Company Oct. 31, on application of Wm. L. H. Owens, was dissolved Nov. 3, and the Receiver discharged, immediately on hearing the arguments presented on behalf of the Company, and on statement of Hon. Geo. W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

The said Owens purchased ten shares ($500) of the stock of the Company, at about 10 o'clock A. M.; it was transferred on the books at noon, and the Receiver was in the office of the Company, with the injunction, before 3 o'clock, all the same day.

Comment is unnecessary.

PEOPLES'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 393 Canal-St. and 163 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000 00
ASSETS NOV. 1, 1871	$253,662 37

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

MATHIAS CLARK, President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 153 Broadway, New-York,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration at Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL	$300,000
SURPLUS OVER	100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	400,000

HOBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18,	$400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO,	25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., auctioneer, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a SELECT AND MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF BOOKS. Fine scarce editions of the Poets, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ILLUMINATED BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c., &c., mostly in elegant bindings. Burnsiana, a choice and unique collection. Ballads, extra illustrated copy, 3 vols., folio, superbly bound. Notes and Queries, 47 vols., uncut. Hogarth's Works, folio, finest specimen ever offered for sale. Roger Ascham's Works. Wilson's American Ornithology, large paper. Chap Books. Dulwich Gallery. Titian's Portraits. Dibdin's Works, &c., &c., the whole forming one of the finest collection of scarce and elegant books ever offered for sale. Catalogue ready. Books on exhibition.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (No. 111 Broadway,) on FRIDAY, 17th of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property formerly of the Manhattan Engraving Company, bankrupt, that has come to the hands of the undersigned. The above property will be sold in gross. This sale will not include the private property of persons which was in the custody of said Company. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—A JOB PRINTING office with about 250 fonts of job type and desirable fonts of book type, also four presses, all in good condition for sale at a bargain. Apply at No. 447 Broome-st., third floor, to JOHN TRIGGE, assignee of T. B. Harrison & Co., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SEVENty-five (75,000) to one hundred thousand dollars (100,000) capital in a wholesale, importing and jobbing hardware house, well established and doing a large trade; more capital wanted to increase the business. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser wants a partner with $50,000 to join him in carrying on and extending an established, safe and legitimate business. Address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A perfect brick yard, eligibly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID P. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS OYSTER AND vegetable market doing a good business; good reason for selling. Apply at No. 305 West 24th-st.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, House Furnishing Goods, House, Ship, Boat and Cabinet Builders' Hardware.

EMPORIUM FOR COOPERS' TOOL AND TRUSS HOOPS.

Tools adapted for all the branches of mechanics, machinists and artisans. Pump Augers and Reamers, Tool Chests for Boys, Gentlemen, Planters, Garden and Horticultural Implements, at
CHAS. S. LITTLE'S,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

N. B.—Real genuine Haarlem Oil kept in constant succession since 1760.

BUTCHERS' TOOLS,

Meat-chopping Machines, &c., &c., to be obtained at the Hardware store of CHAS. S. LITTLE, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870.
JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN to a few young men, by the Rev. Delafontaine at his pleasant residence at Rolle, near the city of Geneva, on the borders of the Lake. Price per month $30 gold for full board, and instruction in French. It is well known that the French spoken in this portion of Switzerland is pure. Those desiring to learn German, Mathematics, or the ancient languages can arrange to receive the best instruction in these branches. Address M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY, OF SUPERIOR education, residing in Paris, wishes to receive a few young ladies from fifteen to eighteen years of age to finish their education, which she will herself superintend; they will be treated as members of the family, and will have the advantage of mixing in the best society; masters four languages, music and dancing. For particulars apply to Mr. OLLIVIER BEAUREGARD, No. 55 Rue des Saints Pères, Paris.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.: limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$175 A YEAR—BOARD, TUITION AND washing at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Pupils charged only from date of entrance. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXperienced and successful tutor of the classics and mathematics has two hours disengaged. Address W. R. B., No. 222 West 25th-st., or call in the evening.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND, $1 25. NO. 44 Union-square.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHematical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of the highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

GLENHAM HOTEL,

Nos. 151, 153 and 155 5th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished in the most elegant manner, and is now open for the reception of guests.

The house is conducted on the European plan, and no effort will be spared to make it a pleasant home for either families residing permanently in the City, or transient visitors.

The scale of prices adopted both for the rooms and restaurant are moderate, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., }
Nov. 2, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M. Dec. 14, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1872.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
J. T. WEBSTER,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIP-TION at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 523 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; is a good shirt-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and fancy work; understands all kinds of work for sewing-machine; very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to City or country; the best of reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 211 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, obliging and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; is fully capable to fill either capacity; can furnish unexceptionable City references; will go short distance in country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress, by a highly-recommended young woman; two years' City references; excellent waitress; understands the care and getting up of salads; or chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting and fine work in the neatest manner; or chamber-maid and laundress; or fine washing; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain washing and ironing, or to mind a growing child and do plain sewing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 320 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has over five years' reference; no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 139 West 28th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; no objection to the country; is willing to make herself useful; good references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid or parlor-maid, and to assist the waiter; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 475 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent, respectable girl as good plain seamstress and chamber-maid; would like to take care of children; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMpetent girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do house-work in a small family; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 579 7th-av., corner 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; can get up party dinners; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, and would take care of baby. Call Friday and Saturday at No. 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, respectable girl as chamber-maid and laundress; no objection to a boarding-house; five years' excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 340 West 36th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing and obliging and has good references from last place. Call at No. 682 2d-av., corner of 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A NURSE OR NURSE AND seamstress' situation by a very respectable competent woman about thirty; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; the other to do general house-work; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GERMAN, English, Irish and Scotch servants, in City and country; male and female orders promptly filled. Apply or address the NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as thorough cook; is an excellent baker; or will do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children and do sewing, or make herself generally useful; country or City references given. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries, French fluting and puffing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as children's nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City references. Call or address 6th-av., corner 42d-st., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; lately landed. Apply at No. 340 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; four years' excellent City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 341 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid and seamstress; an excellent hair-dresser and operator; best City references. Apply at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 128 East 44th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse for growing children, and seamstress; or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call this day at No. 116 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as infant's nurse; understands the care of children; can show good City references. Apply at No. 146 East 22d-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!

You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants at WALKER'S Office, 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as plain cook; has no objections to doing the coarse washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 121 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED nurse, with excellent reference from last employer, a situation. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored chamber-maid, with excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR laundress by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 32 East 13th-st., her present employer, to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; accustomed to the care of children; excellent references. Apply at No. 452 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses; excellent reference. Apply at No. 225 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 352 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do general house-work; excellent references. Address Box No. 70 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, active girl, lately landed, to do general house-work; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 142 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 806 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

A FACT.—THE NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., is the best place in the City to get German, English, Irish and American help, both male and female.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; best City references. Call at No. 405 West 54th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; best reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 424 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call from 11 to 2 at No. 24 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid, a situation; has good City references. Call at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., third floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and assist with the washing or waiting, or as waitress and to do sewing, or waitress alone; excellent City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of baking, soups, fish, meats, game and desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 820 2d-av., corner 44th-st.; ring first bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman about thirty to cook, or cook and assist in the washing; is a very good cook; has lived in some of the best families; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 18th-st.-place, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable, and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of children or to do the house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, very well recommended as to honesty, sobriety and efficiency, a situation in a private family; high wages expected. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant person as housekeeper in a hotel or club-house; understands cooking and marketing; unexceptionable reference. Call or address for two days No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 438 4th-av., fancy-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young girls, one as cook and one as waitress; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at 641 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse by a French woman; is familiar with machine work; references given. Inquire at No. 60 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av., from 12 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; excellent baker, washer and ironer; unexceptionable references. Call for two days at 309 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, families' washing to do at home; excellent City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent City references. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; best references. Apply at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 641 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to grown children; moderate wages. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress or plain sewer in a private family. Inquire at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation to do light house-work, child's nurse or waitress. Apply at 321 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a confectionery, bakery, or fancy store. Call at present employer's, No. 140 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist in washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 390 7th-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to cook, wash and iron. Call from 11 to 5 o'clock at No. 208 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; five years' excellent reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls; one as first-class laundress, and to do any sort of finery; the other as chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 406 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; understands hair-dressing, or will do light chamber-work; excellent references. Call or address No. 235 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress and operator, a few more engagements by the day; cuts and fits children's clothes; can furnish her own machine if required; no objection to the country; excellent references. Call or address for two days No. 240 East 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good hair-dresser; the best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 759 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF long experience, a situation as nurse, seamstress, or wait on young ladies; is competent to teach young children; satisfactory references. Call or address M. M., No. 153 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and to take care of growing children, or to assist in chamber-work; excellent City references. Call or address No. 351 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in families' or gentlemen's washing; puffing and fluting done in the neatest manner; best of reference can be given. Call all the week at No. 227 East 29th-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or chamber-maid and waiting in a small family; good references given. Call for two days at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron in small private family; two and a half years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 228 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTant girls, situations in a private family; one as good plain cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; do the washing between them; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 408 East 14th-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GERMAN girls, places to do chamber-work or nurse, or would do light house-work. Inquire at SHAIDE'S Employment Agency, No. 287 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, with good reference, of many years' standing, a situation as housekeeper of a building or tenement. Address E. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER ACCUStomed to going out by the day, a few more customers; has worked in first-class families. Call for two days at No. 240 East 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook; best City reference; a good place preferred to high wages. Call or address No. 351 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 514 Hudson-st., near West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 206 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 24 West 37th-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 244 East 55th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as professed cook; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 122 West 19th-st., rear.

LAUNDRY—WASHING, IRONING AND mending done at short notice. No. 52 1st-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; reliable, sober young man, an experienced groom and careful City driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands care of furnace; can milk; not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Apply to Mr. A. G. DAVIS, office Alligar Brothers & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a good penman, seven years' experience in general mercantile business, a situation as salesman or assistant book-keeper in wholesale or retail store; can give unexceptionable City reference. Address A. A. F., No. 397 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; understands milking; first-class driver; in town or country; permanent place more an object than high wages; can be highly recommended. Address T. M. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; understands his duties thoroughly, and the training and breaking of horses to harness and saddle; unexceptionable references. Address or call at No. 65 East 25th-st., Brewster's Carriage Repository.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COACHMAN, understanding thoroughly his business, a situation as such in a private family; the best references will be received from his late employer. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; references from last employer. Call or address No. 476 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best reference. Address J. LAKE, No. 528 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Call or address C., carriage repository, No. 20 East 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDE, A situation as coachman or porter in a store, &c.; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st., Putnam Hall.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN, A SITUation; lived 3½ years with last employer, who may be seen; understands his business in all its branches; no incumbrances; no objection to the country. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American as light porter, or to do any kind of work where he can make himself useful; excellent references as to character and honesty. Address Box No. 73 Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as second man; can give four years' best reference from last place; no objections to work. Call or address No. 123 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single man as coachman; is a good driver and knows the City well; with the best of references. Address No. 713 6th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good City reference from his last employer. Call or address H. M., No. 131 West 17th-st., private stable, in the yard.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class butcher to dress sheep and lambs, beeves, &c. Address or call on F. HICKS, New-Hamburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a German, to go South; single man; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. D., seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a highly-respectable Protestant young man; can milk and make himself useful to any gentleman requiring his service; country preferred; good City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a private family residing in the country, about fifteen miles from New-York; to a capable woman who will do her duty well liberal wages will be given. Address Box No. 1,389 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress, and to assist in chamber-work; must thoroughly understand her business and have good City references. Apply at No. 25 North Washington-square.

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL house-work and plain cooking in a small family residing a short distance from Newark. Address J. EDWARD RUSSELL, Box No. 2,258 Post-Office, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY or 1st January, several experienced men who can sell largely of fine goods to merchant tailors. Apply to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., New-York.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, BY AN AMERIcan family, a good cook, and must be a good washer and ironer; also, girl sixteen years of age, to do waiting, &c. Apply at 135 East 127th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE COMPANY, one conversant with the business, writing a good hand, capable of being cashier and correspondent. Address O., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FARMER AND his wife, without children, on a stock farm. Address J. MORTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO DRY-GOODS SALESMEN who understand their business, no others need apply. GEO. TURNBULL & CO., No. 465 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., }
Nov. 1, 1871. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 30, 1871. }

ALL PERSONS HOLDING OR CLAIMing to own vouchers pertaining to the Montana Indian War Claims of 1867, or claiming awards to be found due thereon, are requested to send forward copies of such vouchers, or statements of their claims in detail, with affidavits as to the fact of ownership, to Inspector-General JAMES A. HARDIE, United States Army, Chicago, Ill.

Notwithstanding the destruction of the list of awards, nearly completed, and of important evidence pertaining to the claims, sufficient data exists upon which to frame a new list of awards without injurious delay. By order of the Secretary of War.
JOHN POTTS, Chief Clerk War Department.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Friday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

100 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
100 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
Landing ex steamer.
6 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
231 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges, landing ex steamer.
300 boxes Valencia Raisins, slightly stained.
50 barrels new Texas Pecan Nuts.

FREDERICK H. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FREDERICK H. BURNHAM, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the residence No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano, paintings, bronzes, carpets, curtains, chamber, dining furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF BULBOUS ROOTS—On SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, Japan lilies, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,

invites the attention of the trade to his stock of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERIES,
FINE HAIR-BRUSHES,
TOILET GOODS, SOAPS.

Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MINERAL WATERS

from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c.
500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES!

Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London.
Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE CLERGY OF THE PROTEST-ANT Episcopal Church who wish to be present at the breakfast to be given to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, are requested to apply for their tickets on or after FRIDAY, ($5,) at the office of Mr. Ed. Haight, No. 9 Wall-st.

MORGAN DIX,
WM. F. MORGAN,
E. H. WASHBURN,
R. S. HOWLAND,
ED. HAIGHT,
WM. H. GUION,
GEO. M. MILLER,
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,

Committee by appointment of the Bishop of the Diocese.

GREEN-WOOD.

Lot No. 8,495 for sale. Inquire of C. PATTERSON, No. 33 Park-row.

WANTED—100 TONS OF GOLD AND SILver ores to work in the Staats Amalgamator, which can be seen in operation in Jersey City, corner Green and Essex sts.

THEO. MARTINE, MANUFACTURER OF Family and Toilet Soaps, No. 74 Robinson-st., (Park-place.) Manufacturer of the celebrated FLOWER SOAP.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S patent Beveled Tables, with Delaney's patent wire cushions, supersedes all others, for elasticity, correctness of angles and durability; they are not affected by either hot, cold, dry or damp weather, but will retain their elasticity forever; they are being daily substituted in the place of the catgut cushions, and others which have proved worthless; private houses, club-rooms and public rooms furnished; cloths, balls, cues and cue-tips for sale. Old tables cut down and repaired; parlor tables for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 40 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP. ...Thursday, Nov. 30, 8 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15	Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..................................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 21,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Nov. 11.
Saturday, Oct. 28,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Nov. 18.
Saturday, Nov. 4,	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8,	IOWA,	Saturday, Nov. 29.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Nov. 15, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Dec. 1.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.
EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..............................Nov. 11, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazanillo, and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......................Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS OF THE JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.

Whereas, By an agreement between the Michigan Central and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Companies, the road of the last-named Company is to be worked by the Michigan Central in future; and by the terms of that agreement, and for the purpose of extending the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road northerly, a new and consolidated mortgage is to be put upon the road for such an amount as will provide both a sufficient fund for the extension of the road as far north as the Straits of Mackinac, and also for the exchange of all outstanding bonds under previous mortgages, for the bonds under the new mortgage of a similar kind; that, by the terms of the agreement, as may be done under the laws of Michigan, the Michigan Central Railroad Company may make its own bonds, to be secured by the same mortgage as the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, and issue the same in lieu of those of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, if it should prefer so to do. That whether it does so or not will depend upon the action of those who hold the several classes of bonds already issued under the several mortgages upon the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road; that if the holders of these bonds shall elect to exchange them for the bonds of the Michigan Central, secured by a single first mortgage on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, then it will issue its own bonds for the extension of the road, and also for exchange for the outstanding bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, and otherwise not; and in order that it may determine whether it will or will not issue its own bonds under said mortgage, it is necessary that the holders shall signify, at an early day, their disposition in the matter.

The bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to be issued, will be in sums of one thousand dollars each, and dated Nov. 1, 1871, payable in twenty-five years, interest at eight per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually at its office in Boston.

When exchange is made, it will be at par, interest to be adjusted.

Therefore, all holders of the bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company desirous of making the exchange as herein provided, will please notify ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Boston, on or before the 16th day of December, 1871.

BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 88 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders, on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 14th of November, and opened again on the day after the election. T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14 proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCT. 9, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that JOSHUA B. GATES is no longer an agent of this Company, and is not authorized to act in its name or behalf under any circumstances. JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
NORRIS WINSLOW,
S. H. WITHERBEE,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
WM. M. EVARTS,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
PARAN STEVENS,
JOSEPH POOL,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
JOHN R. CECIL,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
THOMAS CORNELL,
WILLIARD IVES,
JACOB S. CARTER,
OLIVER CARPENTER,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
DANIEL S. APPLETON
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
HENRY C. CARTER,
WM. B. SHATTUCK,
THOS. W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York is now prepared to negotiate with Life Insurance Agents throughout the country, for Local, District and Special Agencies. With its twenty years of experience, nearly FOUR MILLIONS of Assets, and its large surplus of about SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over all liabilities, it presents inducements to the insuring public superior to any other Company.

TO AGENTS WHO DESIRE TO CANVASS PERSONALLY FOR APPLICATIONS.

This Company is now prepared to make direct contracts on commissions only, ignoring entirely middlemen, and paying to the workers the commissions heretofore paid general agents, and to whom heretofore a large portion of the profits of the live agents of the Life Insurance Companies have been paid.

For circulars and plans of the Company address the

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 261, 262, 263 and 264 Broadway,
Corner Warren-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 1871.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the question of ratification of a lease of its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By order of the Board.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CHOICE TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, JAIL, bridge, and school bonds, paying ten and twelve per cent., in this City. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large assortment; cheapest in City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of
STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

GOODENOUGH

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16½ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

BUGGY FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND shifting-top, coal-box buggy, made to order by a City manufacturer. For sale by GEO. MILLER, Executor, No. 82 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, sound and kind; sold separately if desired, the owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 53 Great Jones-st., before 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED, A BRIGHT bay Royal George horse, six years old; can show 2:40 in a road wagon; also, one very superior pair Ethan Allen horses; can trot in 2:45; handsome and gentle. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.—GREAT BARGAINS. Everything that you may want. Save your money and commission to brokers.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, with private table, on moderate terms, to one or two families making permanent arrangements, in the double private house, No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—With board, a handsomely-furnished second floor, three rooms, together, or separately, to parties desiring the appointments of a private residence.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, without board, en suite or singly, for gentlemen of the highest respectability, in private residence, near Broadway, hotels and restaurants. Apply to Mrs. ALLEN, No. 39 East 19th-st.

NO. 220 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE family have two large and well-furnished rooms to rent with board; both have Southern exposure; location near Broadway. Reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR 19TH-ST.—A newly-furnished suite of rooms on the second floor, bath connecting, to let, without board, to one or two gentlemen.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, together or separately; private table, if desired; bath, &c.; permanent parties terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT No. 32 West 26th-st., have a large handsomely furnished room to let without board; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., nicely furnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with or without first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—ONE LARGE, handsomely-furnished room to rent, with board; reasonable price; bath-room and closets, and excellent table.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, singly or en suite, without board, for gentlemen only, at No. 86 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; references required.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—CONSISTING of parlor and two sleeping-rooms, to let, with board; terms, $45 to $50 per week; also, front room on third floor. Apply at No. 136 East 31st-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms for gentlemen, and a front, sunny basement for two gentlemen, with board.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av.—Two pleasant fourth-story front rooms, with fire, to let, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Second floor, well furnished, to let, with private table only.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—ELEGANT PARLOR floor, with third floor, to let, with private table. References required.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—One large, handsomely-furnished room for a gentleman; bath and closets; good table.

YORKVILLE.—EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON second floor, in first-class house, with board, in private family, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with or without private table; also room for single gentleman, at No. 5 East 30th-st.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st., by a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—Good table; terms moderate; references required. Inquire at No. 204 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—One single room for a gentleman, with board.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed until 10th inst.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from all taxes, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 33 Broadway.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Ten cents to $10,000 received on deposit.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax, commences first every month. HENRY SMITH, Pres.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HAGAN, Vice-Presidents.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and that the terms of such partnership are as follows:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be carried on is "BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO."

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling on commission of gold, Government and other bonds, stocks, and other securities, and the transaction of such other business as is usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York, and the doing of such banking business as may be lawfully done by individuals not incorporated.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: Newcomb C. Barney, who resides at Irvington, in the town of Greenburgh and State of New-York; Carrington H. Raymond, who resides at Castleton, in Richmond County, in the State of New-York, and Edwin D. Foster, who resides at Englewood, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, and Danford N. Barney, who resides at said Irvington, and Ashbel H. Barney, who resides in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, are the special partners.

Fourth—The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is as follows; Danford N. Barney has so contributed one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000;) Ashbel H. Barney has so contributed fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) and each of said sums has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

Fifth—The period at which such partnership is to commence is the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

N. C. BARNEY,
C. H. RAYMOND,
EDWIN D. FOSTER,
D. N. BARNEY,
A. H. BARNEY.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

Free list (exception of the Press) entirely suspended.
Ninth (9th) subscription night of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M.,
MARTHA, (for the last time.)
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON...as...Lady Henrietta
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, &c., &c.
On Saturday, Nov. 11, at 1½ P. M. Doors open at 12½.
THIRD (3d) NILSSON MATINEE—FAUST.
On Monday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M., FAUST.
Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M., LUCIA, (last time.)
MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor
In active preparation, MIGNON. Seats now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ELEVENTH WEEK
AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO;
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF
HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, HIPPODROME, INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN and DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS, with the most brilliant array of equestrian artists ever assembled on this continent, WILL OPEN at the Rink, 3d-av., corner 63d-st., next MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 13, and continue until further notice every day and evening. Doors open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night. Hippodrome performances will commence at 2 and 8. P. T. Barnum, Proprietor. W. C. Coup, Manager. The Great Museum contains thousands of living and representative curiosities from all parts of the world, earth, sea, and air, embracing living human Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, Fat Women, Living Skeletons, Esquimaux and Digger Indians, No-armed Woman, Infant Esau or Bearded Child, Australian Children, Cannibal Fan Child, the "What Is It," and numerous *lusus naturæ* of a rare and marvelous kind. As a curious specimen of the Giant Tree of California, will be seen an entire section, taken from a tree 300 feet high, 80 feet in circumference, and, according to the annual layers, 1,600 years old. The entire exhibition contains hundreds of thousands of rare and unique curiosities, the Department of Natural History over 500 living wild animals, birds, beasts and reptiles, while Dan Castello's Imperial Circus contains fifty of the best performers, male and female, in the world, whose fame is commensurate with the boundaries of both hemispheres. A really colossal combination of amusements having no parallel in the world's history. Admission to all, only 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; a few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY AND FAREWELL
BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE.
FLORENCE.
when will be given for the
FORTIETH AND LAST TIME!!!!

but two, the deeply interesting and exceedingly picturesque Irish love story,

EILEEN OGE.
EILEEN OGE,

which has attracted so many thousands upon thousands of people to this elegant establishment during the past six weeks. As it is to be

POSITIVELY WITHDRAWN!!!

advantage should be taken of this SPECIAL OCCASION to witness the best Irish drama ever placed on the American stage, and to pay a substantial compliment to those universal favorites,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

HELVETIA MAENNERCHOR.

Grand vocal and instrumental
CONCERT
for the benefit of the SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY and the BENEVOLENT FUND of the
GENERAL SWISS SOCIETY of New-York,
With the kind assistance of
Miss ADOLPHINE HOFFMANN, Soprano,
Mr. FR. STEINS, Baritone,
and a grand orchestra, E. H. PINKERT, conductor,
At STEINWAY HALL,
14th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.,
On SATURDAY, the 11th of November, 1871,
Commencing at 8¼ P. M.

Tickets, $1, admitting one; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale by all the members of the Society, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

RUSSIAN CONCERTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
debut in America of the eminent Russian Maestro,
PRINCE GEORGE NICHOLAS GALITZIN,
who will preside over a
POWERFUL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA,

carefully trained to interpret the remarkable, characteristic music of the Russian nation. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, now on sale at the Hall and principal Broadway offices, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The boxes at the Academy, except those in the proscenium, will be sold at the Academy on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. MULLER, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th-st.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet as follows:
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av, Reservoir-square,
on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.
NEW ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 and 8 P. M.
PUPILS attend by TICKET at their convenience.
NEW CLASSES EVERY WEEK. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a revised edition of the "Dancer's Assistant."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB ARONHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 8, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS LEHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE LAWES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George Lawes, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. VANDEWATER, JOSEPH H. VANDEWATER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Vandewater and Joseph H. Vandewater, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1871.
n10-1aw3uF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. HAYDEN, involuntary bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1871, the subscriber will, on the 10th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-street, sell the personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of two horses.—New-York, Oct. 31, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—OWENS.

BRIEF ENGAGEMENT
of the celebrated and popular comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. OWENS,
in his great characterization of
CALEB PLUMMER,
in DOT,
or THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
in Boucicault's adaptation of Dickens' beautiful
CHRISTMAS STORY.

Produced with
New SCENERY, new MACHINERY and new APPOINTMENTS.

DOT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ENDLESS NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS EVENING,
Will be presented Tom Taylor's sterling comedy,
A NICE FIRM,
To be followed by Sheridan's humorous master-piece
THE CRITIC;
OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

The following artists will appear: Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss BLANCHE HAYDEN, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK, Miss LANGDON.

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his first appearance this season in the celebrated drama
ROSEDALE,
which will be presented with beautiful scenery and with all its ORIGINAL GREAT EFFECTS.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM,

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Second week of the successful engagement of
MASTER PERCY ROSELLE,
in the great hit of the season, THE BOY DETECTIVE. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
Burlesque of ACIS AND GALATEA.
Comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, in which the J. L. Hall Burlesque Troupe appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT....................................Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

First week of the following peerless artists:
CHARLES W. FISH,
The greatest of bareback equestrians.
CHARLES F. REED, the somerset rider.
MEJEE BROTHERS, astounding gymnasts.
D. A. SEAL and E. ALMONTE, clowns.
Second week of the dashing premier equestrienne,
MISS LUCY WATSON,
AND THE TROUPE OF STAR ATHLETES.
Admission, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c.
To reserved seats, 75c.; children to reserved seats, 50.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.
French lecture for the benefit of the
SUFFERERS OF CHICAGO AND THE NORTH-WEST BY
Mr. ATHANORE COQUEREL, fils,
Under the patronage of the French residents of New-York.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1871.
General admission...$1
Parquet reserved seats...................................1 50

Tickets can be procured at the following places: G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; A. Donville, No. 717 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; A. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square; A. Ramel, No. 86 Duane-st.; E. Mardaga, No. 143 Duane-st.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

MONDAY, NOV. 13,
BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, fast train.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy, Albany and Utica.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Nov. 10..2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 10..6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th.11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..12:00 M.	Friday, 17th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th...10:00 A. M.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Tri-weekly.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37, at 2 o'clock, and from foot 37th-st., East River, at 2:15 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10. Last but two performances and
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
of Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
FLORENCE,
and LAST BUT TWO of
EILEEN OGE
EILEEN OGE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8.

MONDAY, Nov. 13, will be produced an entirely new, romantic, pictorial and realistic drama, which will be mounted in the most elegant and elaborate style, every way worthy of the grandeur of this magnificent theatre, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. De Leon, called

PARIS;
OR, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, AT 8.
FIFTH POPULAR CONCERT BY
COL. JAS. FISK, JR'S 9TH REGIMENT BAND,

Consisting of 100 Musicians, assisted by Miles CASTELLAN, violoniste, and DE TRY, violoncello; also the popular young vocalists Miss BLANCHE and Mr. GASTON GOTTSCHALK, with LEVY, the incomparable cornet soloist.

CARL BERGMANN.....................Musical Director
D. L. DOWNING..Leader

Tickets for sale at Schirmers', No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TENTH
WEEK OF
"DIVORCE."
The
GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
MATINEE
SATURDAY,
AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL "DIVORCE" MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Seats are reserved for ten days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
to witness
MR. SOTHERN
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

WACHTEL'S LAST THREE NIGHTS

Of GRAND GERMAN OPERA at the
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF LES HUGUENOTS.
FRIDAY, ONLY NIGHT of the HUGUENOTS
WACHTEL in his grandest rôle of RAOUL.
Mme. Lichtmay in her great rôle of Valentine.
Miss Canissa in her admirable rôle of the Queen.
MONDAY, (last night but one,) TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, Farewell Night, POSTILLION.

WACHTEL AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY of Music. On Saturday Nov. 11, TROVATORE. WACHTEL, the greatest MANRICO living. Seats for sale at Academy and 114 Broadway, N. Y.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinée,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE.........as.............La Perichole
In active preparation, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.

Immense success, crowded and fashionable audiences. E. D. Davies, the wonderful. Miss Susan Galton and Operetta Company. The beautiful pianist and violinist, Senorita Filomeno. Family Matinee every Saturday at 2.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

MATINEE.

"OLIVER OPTIC" (Mr. W. T. Adams) will deliver a story for boys and girls, entitled "Up and Doing; or the Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer,"

AT STEINWAY HALL,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents.

For sale by Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway, and at the door, on Saturday.

THE LAST FEW DAYS

THEY CAN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.
CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS,
600 PAINTINGS IN OIL, 20,000 FIGURES,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
Open night and day.

LAST WEEK—PRODIGAL SON—DUBUFE'S.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANO—VERY HANDSOME SEVEN-OCTAVE, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 44 West 32d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amounts owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.
BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
o27-1aw13wF No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McDONALD, plaintiff, against JOSIAH CALDWELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 15th day of December, 1870, on ten thousand dollars, and with interest from the 3d day of January, 1871, on ten thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, and besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1871.
REED & FREELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of October, 1871.
REED & FREELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o20-1aw6wF*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO ORGANISTS AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.
JUST PUBLISHED,
DUDLEY BUCK'S
SECOND MOTET COLLECTION,

containing a variety of new and carefully selected pieces for the opening and closing of Divine worship. By DUDLEY BUCK, organist, late of Chicago. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $2 75.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

THE MORMONS.

The Hawkins Trial—History of the Case—The Story of the Injured Wife—Specious Arguments for the Defense—Scenes in the Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

At last the verdict has been rendered and sentence passed against THOMAS HAWKINS, the would-be martyr, but convicted criminal, of the Church of Latter-Day Saints. At 12 o'clock today Chief-Justice MCKEAN pronounced the sentence of three years' imprisonment and five hundred dollars' fine against HAWKINS, who was, by the unanimous verdict of a jury of his peers one week since, found guilty of the crime of adultery with ELIZABETH MEARS and SARAH DAVIS. The case has been the all-absorbing theme of conversation in every hotel, office, store, saloon, and public gathering, and by every fire-side in this City for a fortnight past. Aside from its intrinsic interest, an unusual degree of importance attaches to this trial, as being the first indictment of a polygamist for the offense of adultery under the guise of polygamy, ever brought to trial in Utah. The history of the case may be briefly told. The defendant, THOMAS HAWKINS, was married to his first wife, HARRIET, in Birmingham, England, twenty-two years since. Soon after their marriage they removed to this Territory, where they have ever since resided. Until 1862 the defendant proved a kind and indulgent husband, and HARRIET a loving and devoted wife. The evil spirit of polygamy, however, took possession of the man, and he introduced into his family ELIZABETH MEARS, and afterward SARAH DAVIS, whom he claimed as his wives under the practice of the Mormon Church, and the former of whom has borne him three children. The indictment was brought under a Territorial statute approved by BRIGHAM YOUNG himself, when Governor of Utah, March 6, 1852, which reads as follows:

"Every person who commits the crime of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding twenty years, and not less than three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than three hundred dollars; or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. And when the crime is committed between parties, any one of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery, and shall be punished accordingly. No prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife." [Laws of Utah, chapter 22, section 31.]

After a vain attempt to procure a continuance of the cause until the Spring term, it was finally set for trial upon the 18th inst. A day and a half was spent in impaneling a jury—all who believed that, under the teachings of the Mormon Church, a man might cohabit with more than one woman and yet be innocent of adultery, being rigidly excluded.

The principal witness upon the part of the prosecution was HARRIETT HAWKINS, wife of the prisoner, and the simple story of her wrongs afforded a better idea of the inner workings of the Mormon doctrines than all the volumes that have ever been published on the subject. A slight, delicate woman of perhaps forty, though worn and faded beyond her years; a face graven with deeper lines than are traced by years alone; a woman's voice with now and then a perceptible accent betraying her English birth; and under all, the deepest purpose of a woman who could never submit to dethronement from her place in the family circle or to see her cherished Lares cast in the dust.

Her simple story was that of thousands of hearthstones in Utah. A husband kindly disposed at the first, and until her fading physical charms had lost their sway, and then, under the guise of religious duty, at whatever cost of happiness to the wife of his youth, cohabits with a servant in the family, whom he seeks to elevate to the dignity of wifehood, through the abominable ceremony of the Endowment House. When remonstrated with by his legitimate wife upon his conduct, he tauntingly assured her that he was "doing religious duties," that "she had had her day, and he must have a younger woman." And so this terribly injured wife, who had borne him seven children, who had worn out the bloom of her youth and womanly charms, as a loyal wife, was displaced by a younger woman. A short but terrible recital for a loving woman to make.

The case was clearly proven by her testimony alone, and the sickening details may be spared your readers. Her daughter, a fair-faced girl of sixteen, then took the stand, and corroborated her mother's evidence.

The sole witness introduced by the defense was one TAYSUM, by whom two points were established, on which counsel based their entire defense: First, that HAWKINS had married the woman MEARS in accordance with the rites of the Church, and had introduced her to society as his wife; and, second, that the doctrine of plural marriages is a cardinal feature of the Mormon faith, claiming divine revelation for its origin and foundation.

The arguments upon both sides were very good. MAXWELL opened the cause for the prosecution, followed for the defense by MFINER and FITCH, lately brevetted to the rank of counsel to the Prophet. BASKIN, for the Government, closed in an able argument of two hours' duration. Of course, the defense contended, with an air of well-assumed gravity, that HAWKINS, having cohabited with the women named in the indictment under the sanction of the Church, was guilty of no criminal intent, and of course the argument met with the contempt it deserved.

I have attended many criminal trials in Courts of Justice, but I never before witnessed such a display of legal gymnastics as that of the defense in this case in urging with serio-comic gravity that, because a polygamic Legislature had enacted the statute, and the prince of all polygamists had affixed thereto the gubernatorial sign-manual, no conviction of a polygamist should be had thereunder. Because, forsooth, these Mormon statesmen of twenty years ago had enacted a stringent law against adultery, they themselves being chief of all adulterers, adultery in Utah should thenceforth and forever go unpunished. The familiar truism of the law, that the intent of the law-maker should govern in the construction of statutes, was surely never before so distorted. That a statute clear, distinct, explicit and unmistakable in its terms should be so construed, only exhibits the straits to which counsel were reduced in attempting to disguise the weakness of a bad cause. This pitiful quibbling was well met by the Chief Justice in his charge to the jury. Said he:

"Suppose in the reign of King HENRY VIII. the English Parliament had passed an act prohibiting adultery and pronouncing penalties upon it; suppose some man were indicted under it; the objection is taken that the construction given by the prosecution is not the just construction. Why? Because King HENRY VIII. was one of the most licentious adulterers that ever sat upon the English throne, and when he signed and approved that act of Parliament he could not have meant any such thing. What would the Courts do? They would read the act. If it were plain, clear, distinct in its terms, so that there was no opportunity of misunderstanding it, the Court would say, 'we care nothing about the character of the King who signed the act; there is the law, it must be enforced.'"

Verily to the Mormon heart there is no sting so keen as the consciousness that they are caught in the meshes of the net they themselves have woven.

Ten minutes' consideration upon their verdict, nine of which were spent in reducing it to writing, found the jury a unit, and HAWKINS a convicted criminal. Tuesday, the 24th inst., had been fixed as the day for pronouncing sentence, but a delay was granted until today, to allow defendant's counsel to obtain a transcript of the reporter's notes of the trial, on which to found a motion for a new trial, and one in arrest of judgment. These were argued and overruled this morning, and at 12 o'clock sentence was pronounced.

In so far as it was simply the sentencing of THOMAS HAWKINS for the crime of adultery, it possessed no especial interest. An American citizen, tried before an American Court and jury, for an offense—shall we say it—essentially American, was about to receive the penalty for his crimes. But, in a broader view, it was not the sentencing of a man but of a system. This paltry criminal, whom one need only see to pity and despise, for the time being, was dignified with an importance which his craven spirit ill-deserved.

Here, face to face, and for the first time, were arrayed in direct antagonism, two distinct ideas, two civilizations, two systems. On the one side law, order, good government, justice. On the other a cruel Church and crafty priesthood, who, by murder, arson, lust and rapine, had for a quarter of a century defied the Great Republic, and now, at last, brought to bay.

An under-sized man of perhaps forty-five years, clad in gray, with a face whose expression exhibited religious fanaticism, hypocrisy, and sensual lust, was brought in by the Marshal. A meekness of gait and aspect that might have been real, but was more likely assumed to sustain the rôle of martyr; a hesitancy of manner, a faded blue eye, a round head, whose bald front shone like a billiard ball, thin yellowish hair and a projecting forehead—these were the peculiarities that struck the spectator when THOMAS HAWKINS was brought in for sentence.

The eager interest with which the audience listened to every syllable of the sentence, added to the dramatic force of the scene. The prisoner was remanded to the care of the Marshal, and confined at Camp Douglas, while the case is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the Territory on bill of exceptions.

But the day's chapter of Mormon sorrows was not yet ended, and the tribulation of the Saints not yet complete. The afternoon had not worn away when the city was ablaze with excitement over the arrest of a pillar of the Church, under an indictment for a murder committed as long ago as 1857. DANIEL H. WELLS, Apostle of the Church of Latter-day Saints, Lieutenant-General of the Nauvoo Legion, member of the Council of Twelve, Mayor of the City of Salt Lake, Chief Justice of the whilom State of Deseret in the palmy days of '52, grown gray in iniquity and rolling in the wealth extorted from the priest-ridden people of Utah, was arrested like the common criminal he is, by the United States Marshal. It never rains but it pours, and with him, and at almost the same hour, were bagged HOSEA STOUT and GEORGE KIMBALL, son of the celebrated HEBER C. KIMBALL, both of whom were also indicted for murder. The illustrious triumvirate of accused murderers were taken before Chief Justice MCKEAN, who remanded them. The Marshal then formed his prisoners in procession, and in half a dozen comfortable carriages, escorted by a numerous staff of Deputy Marshals as outriders, the cavalcade proceeded to Camp Douglas, the sidewalks being lined with scowling saints and jubilant sinners.

In the meantime the air is full of rumors of an impending crisis, the absurdity of some not preventing their finding ready credence among timorous Gentiles.

One fact, which, in the present state of affairs, may or may not be prophetic of coming evil, is the absence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Deputy Marshal GILSON, who has just returned from a trip south, in which he arrested the murderer MEACHEM, (found secreted in a straw-stack,) tells me that he saw BRIGHAM, with his vicegerent, GEORGE H. SMITH, at Provo, on Wednesday last, in attendance upon a general muster of the Nauvoo Legion. Between five and six hundred man were drilling under BRIGHAM'S own supervision, and they were for the most part well-armed and equipped. It is somewhat significant, however, that no rascality has ever been perpetrated by the Saints in this city without the Prophet having first taken the precaution to absent himself. Law-abiding citizens, as they meet each other on the street, may well ask, with bated breath, what next?

J. L. H.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A Peep Behind the Scenes—How Tom Creamer Saved $25,000, and How Henry Woltman Lost that Amount.

On the return of the "Hon." THOMAS J. CREAMER from Europe he learned that while he had been absent the friends of MAGNUS GROSS were endeavoring to obtain the nomination of the latter for the Senate in the Sixth District. Upon a careful snrvey of the the field he also ascertained that the district had a very large majority of Democratic German voters, and that, although the nomination of a Senator from Tammany Hall was promised him by the Ring previous to his departure for Europe, the claims for a German representative in that district could not, as matters then stood, be ignored. He was no friend to MAGNUS GROSS, so when he found that his chances for success were gone he favored and assisted in placing OTTO MEYER and MARTIN NACHTMAN before the people to forestall and "squelch" any movement GROSS or his friends should make to secure the indorsement of Tammany Hall. MAGNUS GROSS' early movements against Tammany killed all his chances for an indorsement from that quarter, and so other and new plans were then set in motion. CHAS. E. LOEW came forward and demanded the nomination of HENRY WOLTMAN, the Ring consented, and OTTO MEYER and MARTIN NACHTMAN were requested to withdraw in favor of him. NACHTMAN would not agree to the new deal, and said he would not withdraw; he thought he had a large majority of the Germans with him, and claimed to control all the Catholic votes in that district.

After Tammany Hall nominated WOLTMAN, NACHTMAN made strenuous efforts to obtain the indorsement of the Reformers, but the Committee of Seventy knew his previous record at Albany too well to be caught in that trap, so they recommended Dr. WEISMANN, who was subsequently elected. A few days previous to the election it occurred to THOMAS J. CREAMER that while three Germans were running a most favorable opportunity was now presented for him to keep GENET, NORTON and TWEED company in Albany this Winter, and regain what had seemed to be lost—the Senatorship of the Sixth District.

The plan was put in operation; the most popular German—WOLTMAN—must be bought, so an offer of $20,000 was immediately tendered him to withdraw in favor of CREAMER. The person who made the offer was authorized to pay $25,000 if he could not accomplish the deed with less. WOLTMAN consulted his bosom friend, CHAS. E. LOEW, who advised him not to accept any amount, as he was sure of an election.

Result—WOLTMAN'S campaign cost between $10,000 and $15,000, which was paid by CHAS. E. LOEW, and strange to say, WEISMANN, WOLTMAN, NACHTMAN and CREAMER all pretend to be pleased with the result of the election.

Election Offenders to be Prosecuted—Places to be Contested.

Numerous complaints were made and affidavits prepared, yesterday, in regard to frauds committed by Tammany repeaters, inspectors, and policemen on election day. On the strength of the evidence which has been accumulated several candidates intend contesting the seats of the Tammany men elected in their districts, on the ground that their election was secured by unfair means. It is understood that O'DONOVAN ROSSA will contest TWEED'S place in the Senate, and will adduce ample evidence and witnesses to show that he was selected by false voting and fraudulent counting.

WM. MCMAHON, the Reform candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District, will also contest the election of JOHN J. BLAIR for that district, and Mr. KILLIAN will contest FREAR'S election. A large number of Reform watchers have complained that they were maltreated through the orders of inspectors, and were denied admission to the polls, and their sworn statements will be used to oust the fraudulently elected candidates from their positions. Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, of No. 25 Nassau-street, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Reform Committee, heard several charges against fraudulent voters and dishonest inspectors, yesterday. The testimony against the accused, whose names are withheld for the present, will be sent to the District-Attorney for official action.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

At the Republican head-quarters of the Seventh Assembly District, a large crowd of people assembled last evening to rejoice over the Republican triumph. Chinese lanterns and tar-barrels were in profusion, and general festivity was the order of the night. The meeting took place at 7½ o'clock, GEORGE CLARKE presiding. Mr. CLARKE spoke of the dignity of the ballot-box and of the various forms of redressing abuses in office. The people, he said, now appeared to be determined that the ballot-box should never be diverted from the sacred and legitimate objects to which it had originally been destined. An opportunity was given the people of the City to obtain a charter which would uphold them in their rights, and the City and State were redeemed from the continued misrule and plunder of the Democrats, who had shown a thorough incapacity to govern the people. Again a United States Senator was secured in the place of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING. The track was, in a word, cleared for the future successful triumph of ULYSSES S. GRANT, who had been successful in steering the ship of state through many of the dangers which beset her. A letter was here read by Mr. CLARKE, from ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., Senator elect, stating his inability to be present, as he was unexpectedly called off to Washington. Singular to state, the reading of the letter had but just been ended, when Mr. BENEDICT entered the room and met with a most enthusiastic reception. He returned the people thanks for the support they had given him. The glorious victory he had achieved had somewhat taken him by surprise, though he was by no means prepared for defeat. He said the incoming Legislature should legislate for the conservation of the party. In conclusion, he acknowledged the pride he felt at the good work performed by the Republican and reformed Democratic Parties, and regretted that he was obliged to leave suddenly for Washington. Mr. CHARLES SPENCER then addressed the meeting, and he was followed by other prominent Republicans.

THE LOS ANGELES MASSACRE.

Particulars of the Wholesale Lynching of Chinamen—An Eyewitness' Account.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—One of the most horrible tragedies that ever disgraced any civilized community, was enacted in this city on Tuesday evening. Law and order were trampled in the dust; misrule reigned triumphant. Human forms arrayed themselves with all the supposed attributes of demons, and perpetrated as foul deeds as they are presumed to be capable of performing.

Los Angeles, although boasting of being the City of the Queen of the Angels, is cursed with such another hotbed of crime and depravity, in its Negro-alley, as San Francisco has in its Barbary Coast and Chinatown. Negro-alley is a small street connecting with the very business portion of the city. It consists of low, whitewashed, one-storied, old-fashioned, windowless adobe buildings, and bears a striking contrast with its neighbor, Los Angeles-street, with its fine two-storied brick warehouses. The denizens are almost cosmopolitan, and consist of the dregs of society, among whom are some of the greatest desperadoes on the Pacific coast. Murderers, horse-thieves, highwaymen, burglars, &c., from all parts of Southern California and Arizona, make this their rendezvous. It is in this place, also, that the Chinese congregate—their brothels monopolizing about two-thirds of an entire block. Among these Celestials are two rival companies, whose jealousies have created the most bitter animosity between them. Outbreaks of a minor character have frequently occurred. Blows have been often exchanged; firearms, even, have been resorted to by the parties on more than one occasion. And such was the case on Monday last, when the prologue to the present tragedy was performed. The chief men of the rival companies then had high words concerning a woman, which it is alleged the one party—the Yo Hing company—had abducted from the other—the Ah Choy Company—by having her married "Melican" fashion with one of his own men, so as to deprive the rival of any claim to her. The quarrel finally resulted in the parties drawing pistols and firing three shots, all escaping uninjured, although YO HING'S coat was pierced by one of the two balls fired at him. The parties were arrested, and the case came up before the Justice of the Peace for preliminary examination. The prisoners were called on to give bonds to appear in Court the following day, bail being fixed in one case in the sum of $500, and in the other $1,000. Doubts existing in the mind of the Justice as to their being worth their bail, he sent an officer with one of them to take an inventory of his effects. It seems that JOHN exhibited to the officer about $3,000 in gold coin, besides a large amount in greenbacks, and reported the same in open Court. The bonds were of course accepted, and the next day the case came up for examination, and after occupying the whole day, was continued until the following morning. Returning to their quarters, they renewed their quarrel, and pistols were again drawn and shots fired. Mounted officers were almost instantly upon the scene, having been stationed in the immediate vicinity, in anticipation of an outbreak. It was in fact known that a number of Chinamen had arrived by the last steamers from San Francisco, for the purpose of taking an active part in a great fight to come off between the parties. And it is also stated that they had purchased all the small arms they could find in the city. The officers at once endeavored to make arrests; but one party of the Chinese immediately turned upon the officers, discharged their weapons point blank at them, then fled into their dens. The officers pursued, but were driven back, one of them, and a citizen who had come to the rescue, being wounded, the latter mortally, dying in an hour and a half afterward. Crowds appeared on the scene almost simultaneously with the commencement of the shooting, and the Chinese discharged the contents of their revolvers promiscuously among them. Of course, the crowds scattered like leaves before a whirlwind, and the Chinamen were, for a moment, left masters of the field. The reaction, however, was almost as rapid. Almost every man's hand sought the back pocket of his pants, and a pistol was drawn, cocked and discharged at the Chinamen in less time than it takes to tell. The quiet streets rattled with a deafening din from the continued shooting for several minutes, and the devil's carnival was fairly opened. In a twinkling the entire block was surrounded by an unbroken link of human devils, thirsting for revenge. But no effort was made to storm the houses of the Chinese; the reception of the officers had intimidated the most reckless among that naturally reckless host of what may be called "bordermen." The inmates of the adobes at once set to work barricading their doors. For a time no disposition to attack the stronghold was made. Curses and loud denunciations of the whole "heathen" crew arose on all sides. Threats of burning them out were freely made, but providentially a better element prevailed, otherwise it is not improbable that the city of orange and lemon groves would be today a heap of smouldering ashes. While awaiting results in an excited state of inaction, a Chinaman, hatchet in hand, ran from one of the houses, probably with the view of cutting his way out. He failed to run the gauntlet safely. He was arrested ere he had crossed the street, and was marched by officers toward the jail. Almost as soon as he was caught one of the excited mob endeavored to plunge his knife into the Chinaman's back, striking the captor's hand instead. When about two-thirds of the way to jail the mob which followed crying "Hang him! hang him!" "Take him from Harris!" closed around the captive, took him by force from the officers, and finding a high gateway with a strong moss-beam over it, close at hand, converted it into a gallows, throwing a rope around the wailing Chinaman's neck, hoisted him forcibly against the beam, if not then breaking his neck at least stunning him. The mob was now fairly maddened, and raved for more victims.

The uproar was immense. The yelling and cursing was frightful to hear. Natives and Americans united in their demoniacal demonstrations. The scene of action was again visited, and this time efforts were made to enter the dwellings. Fearing to burst the doors, a band of men climbed on to the roof, and proceeded at once to chop holes in it with axes. Shots were fired repeatedly into the interior of the tenements through holes thus cut. Whenever an inmate was supposed to have been shot, an exultant yell greeted the spectator's ear. Many were thus shot. Flash followed flash and crack after crack in rapid succession. Attempts were made to fire the building once or twice, but the brands were instantly withdrawn. Eventually an entry was effected, and then such a sight! and such a noise! Half the horror of the scene was shrouded by the vail of night; but to the sense of hearing it stood forth more prominently than it could possibly have done during the day, when the busy hum of the wakeful city would have somewhat smothered the noise. Trembling, moaning, and in some instances wounded Chinese were hauled from their hiding-places, and forced into the street, where the unfortunates were instantly seized by others outside, and ropes quickly encircled their necks, and with a run they were dragged to the nearest improvised gallows at hand. Three thus suffered in a cluster, to the end of a gutter-spout overhanging a corridor; three others dangling from the edge of the same awning. One of the cluster was a small boy, not over ten years of age. A large wagon close by had four victims hanging from its sides. Five more were taken to the gateway where the first Chinaman suffered, and were then lynched.

And what were the appearance and character of these lynchers, is a question already answered by every reader of the affair. Most of the whites engaged in the hanging were men of Hibernian extraction—men in whose countenances you could easily distinguish the brute nature that controlled all their actions, but none of that "face divine" we are so often delighted in looking upon, and which we always hope to find, and what we look for in the possession of every human being. And these men had all their brutal passions wrought to the highest pitch. But were any stronger evidence necessary of the utter demoralization of this mob than that already adduced, we find it in the fact that the city *gamins*—mere sprigs of humanity, not yet having entered their teens—and, alas! that which we men love and adore when pure, chaste and undefiled—woman—participated in the night's hellish proceedings. Instances of both actually came under my own observation. At the place of execution, on Los Angeles-street, a little urchin, not over ten years old, stood on the top of the awning from which the Chinese were hanged. He was as active as any one in doing the hanging. His childish voice sounded strange at that time and place, as he called aloud for more victims; and it was a stranger and sadder sight still to behold him lay his hands to the rope and help to haul them up. And in the background was a woman looking on! Her brogue betrayed her extraction. She loudly congratulated the lynchers on the performance of their diabolical work, and encouraged them to continue.

At their late homes, other acts were being performed of little if any less diabolical a character. Every nook and corner, every trunk, chest and drawer in every apartment was being carefully and expeditiously ransacked. Locks gave way to the pressure bought to bear against them. Every article of value passed into the hands of the pillagers. Even the victims executed were robbed of everything of value in cash and jewelry they possessed previous to being hanged. One of them, the Chinese doctor, had his garments stripped from off his person while hanging; others had their pockets cut out with knives, which entered into and fearfully lacerated the flesh, the wretches having neither time nor patience to rifle them in the usual way; $400 was taken from a trembling Chinaman as he was being conveyed to jail; $7,000 was extracted from a box in the Chinese store. There is from $14,000 to $30,000 estimated as having been carried away. These dark deeds were finally brought to an end at 9½ o'clock the same evening. At 11 o'clock one would have scarcely believed that such fearful scenes were taking place in the city only two short hours before, so quiet and deserted were its streets.

Negro-alley now, externally, has its usual appearance when viewed in the distance; but a close inspection of the walls of the buildings bear substantial evidence of the siege it underwent. The whitewashed adobe walls have been literally plowed with bullets. The doors are riddled; one door alone contains as many as forty holes piercing it. Inside everything is in disorder. Furniture, trunks, crockery, and other perishable goods, have been destroyed; doors and partitions have been knocked down, bedrooms displaced; in fact everything is a complete wreck.

It is believed that the majority of those lynched were innocent of the crime for which they suffered, and that most of the guilty ones had escaped during or after the time of the riot. But retribution is now likely to fall on the heads of the guilty; or, at least, the shadows of its coming are being cast around them. YO HING, the shooter of Officer BILDERRAIN, is in jail, and two Americans are also abiding in the same place—one for breaking open a trunk in a China house, and the other for robbing the Chinese doctor, while hanging, of a diamond ring, which was found in a pawn-shop. Others have been "spotted" as having something to do with the lynching and plundering, and the officers "shadow" them day and night. The Coroner's inquest has not yet terminated. It has now occupied two days and sits again at 2 P. M. It continued yesterday until midnight. Thirty or forty witnesses have been examined, and a number more will come up today. Three men have been implicated by the evidence elicited and placed in jail. It is more than likely that others will be implicated also before the examination is completed. A special Grand Jury has been ordered by the County Judge, and those now under arrest will be indicted to appear before it.

Serenade to James Fisk, Jr.

At the close of the play in the Grand Opera-house, last evening, about 100 musicians, members of the Achenbrodel Society, serenaded JAMES FISK, JR., in honor of his having donated $2,000 to the musicians of New-York. The serenade took place opposite the residence of Mr. FISK, in Twenty-third-street, next door to the Opera-house. The street and the stoops of the houses around were crowded with delighted listeners, fully 1,000 people being present. It was noticeable that the doors and windows of the houses around were all closed and darkened, not a head appearing from the inside. As Mr. FISK appeared on the stoop of his residence he was received with a faint cheer. The serenade opened with the overture to WEBER'S "Freischutz." Selections from "Rigoletto" and others were rendered in very fine manner and effect. The music was conducted by CARL BERGMAN. At the conclusion, Mr. FISK returned thanks and invited the musicians and a number of friends to a collation in the vestibule of the Opera-house.

Modification of the Present Post-Office Regulations.

Notice has been given that the following prepaid rates of postage are in full of all charges to destination on letters for France and Algeria forwarded via England:

For letters not exceeding one-third ounce in weight, ten cents.

For letters exceeding one-third ounce and not over one-half ounce, sixteen cents.

For letters exceeding one-half ounce and not over two-thirds ounce, twenty cents.

For letters exceeding two-thirds ounce and not over one ounce, twenty-six cents.

and so on, adding four cents for each half ounce for United States and ocean postage and six cents per one-third ounce for British and French postage. This modification of the existing regulations does not interfere with the mailing of letters for France and Algeria, either wholly unpaid or partially prepaid, nor the United States inland and sea postage of four cents per single rate of half an ounce. The Postmaster-General has been notified by the postal administration of Germany that in consequence of the definite treaty of peace with France, the places named below, situate in Alsace and Lorraine, remain in possession of France, namely: Belfort, Beaurecourt, Boel (Bourogue), Breum (Fontaine), Dattenried (Delle) Giromagny, Welschen, Rappelent, La Chappelle Sous Rougenon Ceregander Veyouze, Mars la Tour and Moncelander Seille. Correspondences for the several places named should therefore be despatched in the mails for France, subject to the same postage rates and conditions of payment as those applicable to similar correspondence addressed to other parts of France.

Singular but Inefficacious Remedy for Cancer.

WILLIAM WOLF, a native of France, forty-six years of age, was found dead, yesterday, at St. Vincent's Hospital by Coroner YOUNG, and upon investigation his case was found to present some singular features. It appears that he has been afflicted with cancer of the stomach for some time, and, being in a rural village, six weeks ago consulted a female physician, who advised him, as a remedy, to swallow half a pound of shot and walk briskly about for two or three hours, which would produce the desired relaxation. He did as she directed, but the prescription produced at the time nothing but nausea by which a portion of the shot were ejected. The patient becoming worse was brought to the City and to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died Wednesday afternoon. Dr. MARSH made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found two ounces of shot in the stomach and the pyloric orifice nearly closed by cancerous deposits which had prevented the shot from passing into the intestines. Death, in the opinion of the physicians, was caused by gastritis and vomiting, and that the latter was due to the shot in the stomach. The investigation of the case has not been concluded.

Marshal Sharpe Orders "Jim" Irving to be Incarcerated in a United States Fort.

It has been deemed expedient, owing to the dangerous character of "JIM" IRVING, the details of whose arrest appear on our second page, and the men with whom he associates, to place him in a more secure place of confinement than Ludlow-street Jail, and, accordingly United States Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, obtained an order from Marshal SHARPE upon Major-Gen. MCDOWELL to remove IRVING from Ludlow-street Jail to a United States fort. Armed with this order, Commissioner DAVENPORT went last evening in search of Gen. MCDOWELL to serve the order upon him, but was unable to find him up to a late hour last night. IRVING will probably be removed at an early hour this morning. The fact of his arrest and his being taken handcuffed through crowded streets has caused great excitement among his friends.

Serenade to Prominent Nineteenth Ward Citizens.

A large number of citizens of the Nineteeth Ward tendered a serenade last evening to Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, United States Appraiser; Hon. SEVERN D. MOULTON, Assemblyman elect, and Hon. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, Assistant Alderman elect. Among those who participated in the demonstration were Messrs. Nathan J. Newweitter, Bogart, Lee, H. Babcock, Lawrence Harney, James McGovern, Dr. O'Brien, Capt. Bryan, and others. The serenading party first visited the residence of Mr. MOULTON, in East Forty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, and greeted him with enthusiastic applause, after which the band played several choice airs. Mr. MOULTON made a short address, and Mr. SCHWARTZ'S house, in Fifty-third-street, near First-avenue, was then visited. The assemblage finally called on Mr. DARLING, at No. 9 East Forty-first-street, who made an able address, showing that the Tammany corruptionists were responsible for the wrongs which the laboring classes complained of.

Two Dollars for a Vote.

At the polling-booth No. 932 Eighth-avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward, a voter named JOHN FINNEGAN presented himself in the afternoon of Tuesday to vote, but was objected to by a watcher, as he had voted in the morning. He hesitated first about voting, but, on being urged by a runner, he said he would vote for $2. The runner gave him a portion of the amount in advance, and then FINNEGAN voted, without the slightest objection being made by the inspectors.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A mass-meeting of the Sons of Temperance was held at the Attorney-street Methodist Church last evening, STEPHEN MERRITT, JR., P. G. W. P., presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. J. WHITE, pastor of the church. G. W. BUNGAY, A. W. GLEASON, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, and others, made addresses.

The Firemen to be Paid.

Deputy Controller GREEN has secured a loan from various insurance companies for the purpose of paying the firemen. The companies propose to advance funds to meet the balance of this year's pay-rolls, and take an assignment of the same as security.

A Man Washed Overboard and Drowned.

The canal tug *Vermont* was capsized in the North River, opposite Pier 13, from the wash of the steamer *Narragansett*, which was passing at the time, and the colored cook was lost overboard and drowned.

Last year Newtown embraced within its limits Long Island City, and the cost of Justices' and Police bills was about $33,000. Since then Long Island City, with 12,000 inhabitants—three-fifths of the entire population—has been lopped off, and it was expected that the expenses of the town would this year be correspondingly less; but, to the surprise of every one, the Justices' and Constables' bills were much larger.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. SHERIDAN will arrive at the Astor House to-morrow.

JAS. G. GREEN, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator E. M. MADDEN, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel.

Last night the St. Andrew's Society held its annual meeting at Delmonico's, and elected officers for the year 1872.

Gen. F. T. DENT, of Washington, and Hon. C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent of the new Post-office, are at the Astor House.

Countess BERTINATTI, of Italy; Dr. CASANOVA, of Spain; and Gen. C. E. MARVIN, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. DAVENPORT, of the British Army, and O. S. WINANS, of Dunkirk, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. GREGORY SMITH, of Vermont, and W. T. WALTERS, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. A. H. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts; Judge J. S. SPENCER, of Syracuse, and Hon. E. F. WINSLOW, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

An extensive addition is to be made to the Fourteenth-street Theatre, at present owned by Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, and the building entirely remodeled.

MARTIN FRANK, who was sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary, on the 9th of March, for counterfeiting, has been pardoned by the President.

The Wertzel contested will case was continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, and two witnesses examined. The proceedings, however, were devoid of interest.

The New-York branch of the North-eastern Saengerbund will be reorganized during the present month for the next general Saengerfest, which will be held in Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the New-York Female Assistance Society took place yesterday in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Dr. ORMISTON, pastor of the church, presided.

Mr. ATHANASE COQUEREL, *fils*, will deliver a lecture, in French, on Tuesday evening next, at Association Hall, in Fourth-avenue, for the benefit of the sufferers of Chicago and the South-west.

In the case of MORALEZ MONTANEGRO, who was under examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, charged with counterfeiting $20 gold pieces, the Grand Jury yesterday found a bill of indictment against him.

CHARLES STEINHOFF, aged thirty-five years, died yesterday, in the Park Hospital, from injuries received on Tuesday by falling through the hatchway of BABBITT'S factory, No. 7 Greenwich-street.

Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, architect, delivered a lecture before the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, last evening, upon hospital construction, at the rooms of the Chapter, No. 925 Broadway.

An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMAN yesterday in the case of JAMES LYONS, of No. 58 Scannell-street, who died from injuries received by being run over by car No. 7 of the Grand-street line. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, said there were several cases on the calendar, but the parties were in such a state of excitement over the election that he could not present any of them for trial.

At Steinway Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Oliver Optic will amuse young folks by reciting a story called "Up and Doing; or, The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer." The recitation is for the benefit of the Baptist Home for the Aged.

The Old Ladies' Home of the M. E. Church will receive its annual donation visit this evening. Since the denomination will not permit the managers to receive a State apportionment, the donation is a supplement to its slender endowment. Rev. THOMAS GUARD and other distinguished speakers will address the company.

Yesterday morning a gentleman, while passing Madison-square, inadvertently remarked to a party of workmen "that there was a change since yesterday," when the rough who headed the men called upon them to "go for that man." The men, however, did not or would not understand their leader, and the gentleman was permitted to depart unmolested.

BROOKLYN.

THOMAS SPILLET killed himself by taking a dose of Paris green yesterday afternoon, in a saloon in Seventh-street, E. D.

There were 173 deaths in the city last week—34 men, 41 women, 55 boys and 43 girls. Small-pox is decreasing.

The cabinet-shop of LOUIS FRYER, at No. 339 Warren-street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $2,500; insured for $1,000 in the Phenix.

On Wednesday night, GEORGE ROGERS, a watchman employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Division-avenue, Williamsburg.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday Coroner TEWKSBERY held an inquest at Blissville on the body of an infant, the child of a German woman. It seems that the mother has already several children, and not desiring to support another, she deliberately refused nourishment to the little waif, and starved it to death. The jury found a verdict that the child died from neglect.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residence of Mr. SNEBLY, in the village of Mamaroneck, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. Loss about $5,000.

A spark from a locomotive on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad set fire to some dry grass on the side of the road, at Chatsworth, and the flames soon spread into the woods at that point and partially destroyed the fine growth of trees to the extent of about six acres.

NEW-JERSEY.

It has cost $3,588 to run the Essex County Jail during the last three months, and the receipts from the labor of the prisoners was $1,687.

The Newark Common Council has applied to Judge DEPUE for a mandamus to compel Mayor RICORD to sign the Nicolson pavement contract.

The small-pox, which has been committing such ravages in the upper and central portions of New-Jersey for a year, has made its appearance in a virulent form in West Jersey.

NEIL MCLAUGHLIN, a heretofore respected citizen of Newark, was, yesterday, arrested, charged with having stolen lead-pipe valued at $25 from a new building on Belleville avenue.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, in the case of MOSES STRAUSS, charged with robbing CLARK'S clothing-store, the jury were unable to agree, and were locked up for the night.

While rabbit-shooting at Union, on the West Jersey Railroad, on Wednesday, ELLIS SANDS, of Bridgeton, was instantly killed by the accidental explosion of his gun, caused by striking it against a tree.

The upper portion of New-Jersey is infested by a gang of sacreligious thieves. On Wednesday night they robbed the Irvington Episcopal Church of carpets, cushions, books, and the vestments of the rector.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, in anticipation of the arrival of Prince Alexis, has invented a picturesque Russian Fur Cap, which everybody will wear in honor of that distinguished foreigner. It is light and graceful, and is quite up with the proverbial good taste which KNOX exhibits in the skillful exercise of his captivating art. KNOX'S Fur Caps and Silk Hats will be the style which will suitably greet the coming Winter and the coming Prince.

[Advertisement.]

GENT'S DRESS HATS.—HEBBERD, No. 419 Broadway, near Canal-street, has the best. His stock of dress and undress Hats is large. Silk Hats, $7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Australia	Nov. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Atlantic	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
	Nov. 11	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 11½ A. M. Double-paid letters in supplementary mail on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 9—*In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.*—Miss Eugene Casalis, Mrs. James Boden, Mme. Florita, Miss Mary A. Hutton, Mrs. M. L. Orton, Gen. N. P. Banks, lady and maid, Master and 2 Misses Banks, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Field, Miss M. B. Dickenson, Miss J. V. Dickenson, F. F. Dickenson, B. Ringeling, Miss Demming, Mrs. J. Sumner, Miss A. J. Russell, Joseph Solari, Frank W. Hamlin, Mrs. and Miss Keep, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Rice, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fiske and maid, Mrs. and Miss Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Miss Hinde, F. R. Hain, Col. Fogg, Mr. and Mrs. Meinertzhagen, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Bird, Edward Eldert, Dr. Thos. R. Cruse, E. L. Henry, E. G. Pendleton, Wm. Duff, Miss Dowley, H. Church, Ramon Gardenzable, P. D. Smith, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilder, Miss Clara D. Wild, Miss Clara A. Barrett, Mrs. and 2 Misses Fitch, Dr. Wescott, E. M. Wescott, Mr. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Leed, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Marshall, Joseph Anderson, Master H. Silas, Mr. Manpin, J. B. Eustice, James M. Earle, lady and child, J. C. Kent, lady and daughter, Miss L. S. Boyd, Miss Horolden, C. F. Dunderdale and family, H. J. Johnson, A. C. Dunham, Rev. S. H. Twichell, J. C. Melvill, R. N. Gourdin, E. C. Palser, Mr. Pierpoint, Prof. J. W. Miles, Joseph Higgin.

Nov. 9—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Sargent, Mr. Rodman, Jr., Capt. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, son and daughter, John Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Miss Cooper, Miss K. Rigs, J. R. Kinnear, A. L. Morgan, Mrs. A. M. Pell, F. A. Muntz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Miller, Miss Hall, Mrs. Whipple, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Blan, G. Tragne, Mrs. Shaw and child, James Denny, Mr. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adams and maid, Mrs. C. P. Raile, 2 children and maid, D. Harrison, B. H. Cock, Mrs. Robinson, W. H. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Walsh and son, Thos. Powell, G. P. Kenyon, C. Stewart and servant, Louis Jay, Mrs. Radman and maid, C. Contalamessa, C. C. Wilde, Rev. John Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fiske, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Eagge and maid, Mr. Marsh, H. Morgan and servant, Miss C. L. R. Morgan, H. De Clermont, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Whipple, Mrs. and Miss Hopson, Mrs. Baughan and child, J. Gluckel, Miss E. Walkot, L. H. Ion, H. O'Keefe, F. H. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. John Clemont, Mr. and Mrs. R. Uriel, Miss Stevens, L. Mari, J. Hockley, Jr., John T. Lord, Albert Cowell, G. R. Fearing.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Antonio Casanova, Mrs. Angela Casanova de Arredondo and 6 sons, Miss Mariana Arredondo, Miss Julia Leon de Mayes, Santiago Escuasa y Bizza, Rafael Amaya, Felipe Sosa, Charles Woods.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:41 | Sun sets.....4:47 | Moon rises..3:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:48 | Gov. Island..6:37 | Hell Gate...7:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; City of Limerick, (Br.) Jamieson, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; H. Livingston, Chessman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ships Villa Franca, Morgan, London, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Edith, Bairnson, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Atlantic, Dickenson, Barbados; Columbus, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Bremen, H. Koop; Anna Frances, (Br.,) Morehouse, Sandy Cove, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, T. Foulke's Sons; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff; Alex. Nickels, Peterson, Kingston, Jam., Thompson & Hunter; Tartar, (Br.,) Handy, Bilboa, G. F. Bulley; Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. A. H. Leaming, Brower, Warwick River, Overton & Hawkins; Albert Thomas, Rose, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Hesperus, Corning, Boston; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Adelia (Br.,) Young, St. John, N. B., Heney, Parker & Co.; Evergreen, Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Queen of the South, Corson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Apollo, Freeman, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Oct. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Oct. 30, lat. 51 27, lon. 16 11, passed a schr. bound E., showing a signal with letters D. G. H.; Nov. 2, lat. 50 29, lon. 37 51, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 6th, lat. 44 01, lon. 59 55, passed another Inman steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 44 03, lon. 60 0c, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 8th, 85 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Oct. 28 and Queenstown 29, with mdse. and 430 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage; Nov. 6, 6½ P. M., lat. 43 43, lon. 57 45, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, 7½ P. M., passed a Cunard steamer, and at 10½ P. M. a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Lincoln, (of Bath,) Hutchins, New-Orleans 20 ds., with black-walnut to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with light N. E. winds.

Bark Isaac Hall, Colcord, New-Haven, in ballast to Isaac Hall.

Schr. Anna C. Leveret, Wilder, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to J. W. Dodge—vessel to Brugiere & Theband. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Schr. Sparkle, (of Sunderland,) Toovey, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 20, with wool to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Charles W. Hawley, Bennett, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. F. Randolph, Steelman, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Margaret & Lucy, Crossman, Baltimore, for Baltimore.

Schr. Cohassett, Bennett, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. George & Emily, Harris, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. T. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Laura, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. S. M. Evans, Tolles, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Henrietta, Lee, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Discosway, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Sprague, Barlow, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Mahaska, Higgins, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Port Johnson, for Fall River.
Schr. Silas Wright, Jones, Port Johnson, for Bristol.
Schr. Hattie Baker, Birch, Philadelphia, for Salem.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Surge, Lynch, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. Trenton, Hall, Port Johnson, for Fall River.
Schr. Henry S. Martin, Justin, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Spartel, Rollins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Hyne, Glover, Elizabethport, for Bath, Me.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Fannie, Warner, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Virginia.
Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Robbins, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ship Columbia, for Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; South Carolina, for Charleston.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—Arr. schr. B. N. Hawkins, New-York.

Sld. steamers Virginia, for Philadelphia; Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Tenax, from Liverpool; brig John Boyd, from Pernambuco.

Passed out schr. Lord of the Isles, for Halifax.

Sld. bark American Lloyds, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Arr. schr. Vicenta, from Tobasco, bringing the passengers, Captain and 2 of the crew of the bark A. E. Sherwood, wrecked Sept. 24 at Stanna Bar.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The steam-ship Pioneer, from Havana, arr. yesterday afternoon.

SANANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—Cld. steamships General Barnes, for York, America, for Baltimore, schr. Anna Sims, for Warsaw.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 9.—Arr. brigs Frances Lewy, Philadelphia for Salem; J. Leighton, New-York for do.; schrs. W. K. Chapman, Providence for Dorchester, N. B.; Webster Kelly, Weehawken for Boston; Maggie Cummins, Cohassett for Philadelphia; Nellie Cushing, Thomaston for New-York; Neponset, Wellfleet for Tangier.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 8—Evening.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The Inman line steam ship City of London, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Oct. 28, arrived at this port at 10½ P. M., and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

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NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.